



# The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1892.

## Notes of the Month.

THE *Antiquary* cordially unites in the universal acclaim with which the news of the retention of the splendid and priceless Althorp Library in England has been received by its contemporaries. We are able to state that a most princely bid was made for its purchase by a millionaire of the United States, but the noble owner preferred to accept the adequate offer made by Mrs. Rylands. The patriotic munificence of that lady will be abundantly rewarded by the grateful thanks of the great reading public of England, for the management of "The John Rylands Library" of Manchester is to be based on broad and liberal principles, so that its stores will be accessible to the whole nation.

Mr. Haverfield, F.S.A. (Christ Church, Oxford), writes: "Can any reader of the *Antiquary* put me on the track of two Roman inscribed objects? One is an inscribed figurine mentioned in Brent's *Canterbury in the Olden Time* (ed. ii., p. 41) as in Mr. Brent's possession? Mr. Brent is dead, and I am unable to trace the statuette. The other is a bit of shale inscribed

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said to have been found at Filey about 1857, and published in several places, first by Cortis in the *Proceedings of the Scarborough Philological Society* (xxvi., 1858, p. 18). It was exhibited to the Archæological Association at Durham about 1864, but the secretaries of the association appear to possess no record

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of who exhibited it. I am the more desirous to trace it, because I believe it may be a forgery."



Tuesday, August 2, witnessed an event not without interest to antiquaries. This was a revival of the Lady Godiva procession at Coventry, after a five years' lapse. It recalled much of Dugdale's description of its predecessors. There were the "pageants," "very large and high, placed upon wheels, and drawn to all the eminent parts of the city for the better advantage of the spectators." Those of the bricklayers, the carpenters, and the Druids were especially successful. The dresses of the foresters, too, were bright. There were companies of various friendly societies and trades associations, though how far these latter are the descendants or representatives of the Craft Gilds we know not. The bakers carried in their midst an interesting banner a couple of centuries old. Lady Godiva herself was a gruesome failure. She appeared neither as she did on the famous occasion when she "rode forth cloth'd on with chastity" only, or as she presumably did at normal and less momentous times. In fact she had simply stepped from the stage of nineteenth-century burlesque. The other historic personages represented were dressed with some attempt at accuracy. They were, of course, such as had some connection with the city in the past: Leofric, Earl of Mercia (Godiva's husband); Edward the Black Prince, Richard II., Henry IV., Falstaff (his "ragged regiment" figured — undesignedly — largely throughout the procession), Henry VI. and his Queen, Henry VIII., Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, Shakespeare and Dugdale. These were the most satisfactory portion of the show. We understand the whole was organized by the working men, so archæological criticism would be out of place. We are glad to recognise the interest of the occasion, though had the Corporation (and the police!) seen fit to supervise the whole a greater measure of success might have been secured. No doubt the motive was commercial, and it was so far successful: as in Dugdale's days it occasioned "very great confluence of people thither from far and near," and "was of no small benefit" to the trade (or part of it) of

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the town. It was altogether a curious blending of the modern and the mediæval. There was the "feudal knight in silken masquerade." The chimney-pot hats of the committee followed in close proximity behind St. George of England. Brass bands blatantly heralded "the lady champion swimmer," who was for the nonce "the woman of a thousand summers back." But most incongruously congruous of all, in the early part of the procession came a car advertising tubular bells; at its close rolled a vehicle setting forth the merits of Bolus's pills!

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The work at Hardknott Camp has been suspended for the present: it cannot be carried on without efficient and continuous superintendence, which it is difficult to ensure. It will be resumed later on in the present year, and if not then finished, as can hardly be the case, will be resumed next year. The complete plan of the supposed *prætorium* has been got, and it turns out to be the *forum*, an open court with ambulatory and three rooms at north side. The block of buildings to east of this would seem, judging from their resemblance to those at Cilurnum and Bremenium, to have been barracks. The building near the circular temple has also been further explored, with interesting results in the way of hypocausts. Future operations will probably include clearing the buildings in the camp of the fallen ruins which fill them, and trenching vacant places to search for foundations. Further examination of the gateways seem to correct the first idea that the gates opened outwards, but this is a moot-point depending on whether a pivot stone is *in situ* or not.

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We are glad to learn that the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries is forming a fund for making excavations on the line of the Roman wall. These diggings are not to be confined to the camps, and are not, as heretofore, to be mere hen-peckings for the purpose of finding an altar or an inscribed slab, but are to include sections through both *vallum* and *murus* to show the original ground-line. A mere measurement, either of width or depth, of what is now visible is of little value as a basis of scientific conclusions. Mr. Sheriton Holmes, of Newcastle, an eminent civil

engineer, and an accomplished antiquary, has undertaken to superintend the digging, and also to make plans and sections as the work proceeds. Antiquaries may therefore now look forward to some really good work being done in this interesting region, for the time when the pet theories of certain favoured individuals were taken as historical evidence has now gone by, and a more vigorous and systematic mode of research has supervened.

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A bronze ring of the small class known as "tau-rings," from having the letter tau on each shoulder of the bezel, has recently been found in a garden near the river Greta at Keswick. On the table of the bezel of this ring is engraved a figure carrying two javelins, but the work is so rude and battered that it is difficult to say if the figure is naked or in armour; the taus on this ring have once been filled with red enamel. These tau-rings are supposed to have been worn by the members of a guild or confraternity of St. Anthony. In one of the windows of Crosthwaite church, in which parish Keswick is situate, the figure of St. Anthony is depicted in ancient glass, with his crutch-staff and bell, and a tau on the apparel of his under-vestment. In the same church are the brasses of Sir John Ratcliffe (he died 1527) and Elizabeth his wife: each of them holds in their hands a pectoral tau cross, suspended from a chain round the neck. It is probable that there was a chantry of St. Anthony in Crosthwaite church, supported by the local members of the guild or confraternity of that saint.

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The Council of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society have received a communication from the Museums Committee of the Derby Corporation, stating that in the rearrangement of their collections space has been reserved for the reception of archæological objects, the committee reserving the power of rejecting anything offered, and only accepting it as a gift and not as a loan. This is good as far as it goes, and shows that Derby has at last been stirred by the scandal of having lost several large and various small collections of county antiquities. We cannot, however, advise any midland antiquaries to deposit relics or treasures with

the Derby authorities, until some explanation has been offered of the disappearance of a variety of valuable archaeological objects that were formerly in the old museum.



The fine old gatehouse of Worksof Priory, which for years has commanded the attention of antiquaries, is about to be enclosed. It has been taken in hand by the Cowley Fathers, and a scheme is on foot for the diversion of the Prior's Well Road which now runs under it in order to enclose the gatehouse in the Priory Church grounds. The Duke of Newcastle has undertaken to defray the cost of the new road. The grand gatehouse of this priory of Austin Canons, dedicated to SS. Mary and Cuthbert, retains images of SS. Austin and Cuthbert, and has a chamber 41 feet by 21 feet, with an oak ceiling, of the year 1314.



We strongly recommend eastern county antiquaries to keep a keen eye on the suggested changes of the old choir fittings of the cathedral church of Norwich, upon which it is said that the Dean has set his heart. When the subject was first named in the *Athenæum*, a quasi denial was attempted, and it was formally stated that nothing would be done save by the sanction of that eminent architect, Mr. Pearson, R.A. ! As if we were not being sadly taught that the reduction of our cathedrals and great churches to Pearsonsque was not one of the real dangers of the day ! He is the Wyatt of this generation. Wyatt was an able and well-intentioned man of his time, and the admired of all the Philistines. We were glad to notice that not only was the subject brought before the Congress of Archaeological Societies, but that an emphatic protest against the evil proposals has also been made by Sir Francis Boileau, on behalf of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, of which he is president.



Mr. Churchwarden Peet, of St. Nicholas' Church, Liverpool, to whose good work with regard to registers and old documents we have more than once referred in the *Antiquary*, has for some time been searching for a parish chest frequently mentioned in the inventory lists of the old church. The result

of much correspondence has been that a beautifully-carved oak chest, which, in the year 1651 was presented to St. Nicholas' church by Edward Williamson, has turned up in a parish church just above the Tweed, near Norham Castle. The description of the "find" is best given in the words of Mr. Peet in the *St. Nicholas' Church Parochial Magazine* for August: "The chest is of dark oak, of massive construction, and measures 2 feet 6 inches in height, 4½ feet in length, and 22 inches in breadth. The lid presents some very elaborate workmanship, and consists of a framework into which are set three panels with richly-carved mouldings. On the centre panel is carved in bold lettering: 'Saynt Nycholas, Liverpoole;' on the top of the framework, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive;' and below the centre panel, 'God's worst is better than the worldes best.' The panels on either side contain two raised escutcheons, on which are coats-of-arms surmounted by a crest. On the front of the chest are three carved panels, also richly moulded. The centre one contains a representation of the Flight into Egypt, below which is the date 1651. The character of the work and its ornamentation would have fixed the middle of the seventeenth century as the period of its construction had not this date happily been conspicuous. On the left-hand panel a chalice, borne by crossed croziers and a Bible, are each beautifully carved, and a similar design occupies the right panel. On the rail the date is again carved, and the name of the donor as follows: '16. Edward Williamson's Gift to ye Trulye Poore and Aged of ys Psh. 51.' Below the panels, 'My Trust is in God alone;' and on the plinth (which rests on an enriched moulding) there appears in bold antique letters the words of our Blessed Lord: 'I was hungrie and ye gave me meat, I was thirstie and ye gave me drinke, a stranger and ye tooke me in, naked and ye clothed me, I was sick and ye visited me.'"



We are glad to hear of the recent organization of a new and promising archaeological or anthropological association termed the Society of Cliff-Dweller Archaeology of America. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, with headquarters at

Chicago. The purposes of the organization are:

(1) To explore prehistoric ruins of America, beginning with the cliff and cave dwellers, and continuing the work down through Mexico, Central and South America, with the view of tracing the progress of these races as well as of the mound-builders.

(2) To gather, by exploration or purchase, antiquities from these ruins, such antiquities to be classed and placed on exhibition in Chicago for scientific reference.

(3) To stimulate and facilitate the study of prehistoric races of America by a quarterly report from the secretary, sent to each member, showing the importance of the recent explorations and the facts such explorations have brought to light, together with a synopsis of the recent publications that bear upon the investigations of the society.

The society is unique, and will do a much-needed work in bringing to light the buried records of America's prehistoric races and in bringing to Chicago collections that will greatly aid the researches of thousands of students. Dr. Selim Peabody is the president. The secretary, Rev. C. H. Green, is an enthusiast, and believes that the cliff-dwellers and mound-builders are one of the oldest races in the world. He says: "By comparison of ruins it is demonstrated that these races reached a future and higher civilization through Mexico and Central America, and likely crossed the Atlantic Ocean by means of the long sunken Atlantis, and thus peopled Europe and Asia where the primitive arts and industries of America reached their higher glory. Mexico has exactly the same kind of pyramids as Egypt, though not as elegantly and artistically finished. Pyramid-building evidently had its origin in America, and ancient Egyptian splendour was only the crowning glory of an art born in the western hemisphere."

It is a pleasure to learn that proposals are being made for collecting and recording the folklore of Staffordshire. A good prospectus has been put forth which gives a clear description of the different kinds of information that are needed. The names of the two ladies who are the promoters are an ample guarantee of the thorough and interesting

character of the undertaking. Miss Charlotte S. Burne (Pye Birch, Eccleshall) is one of the leading folklorists of the day, and honourably distinguished by her work on Shropshire, whilst Miss Alice Annie Keary (Oakhill, Stoke-on-Trent) is the niece of the late Miss Annie Keary the admirable tale-writer, and has herself considerable powers of composition. They are specially emphatic in asking that all correspondents should be most particular in giving the name of the parish or township where the folklore was met with, "as the place where a given belief or custom prevails may prove to throw great light on its origin. For instance, our county is traversed by Watling Street; half of it therefore must have come under the dominion of the Danes; supposing then, that some old custom is found to prevail north of Watling Street, and not south, or *vice versa*, there will be some ground for the presumption that it owes its origin or its disappearance to the Danish occupation. It is already known to the writers that great diversity of custom does exist in the county, Mothering Sunday being observed in some places and not in others; St. Clement's Day (November 23) being marked in some and All Souls' (November 2) in others; while the manner of celebrating the 1st of May varies greatly in different places, and they expect most interesting results from a minute comparison of these local variations."

In Colerne church, Wilts, two stones covered with interlacing dragon work were discovered built into the walls during the restoration several years ago, and have since been preserved with some other fragments of carving loose in the church. Although these stones are now irregular slabs, they seem clearly to have formed two faces of part of the shaft of a cross, very similar indeed to two of the faces of the largest of the stones recently discovered at Ramsbury. The Colerne stones, however, are smaller, measuring respectively 1 foot 7 inches, and 1 foot 3 inches in height, by 13 inches in width. So far as is known, no description of these has as yet been published. They have lately been photographed, and it is hoped may shortly be illustrated in the *Wilts Archaeological Magazine*.



On Sunday afternoon, July 31, the north and east sides of the massive tower of Hindolveston church, Norfolk, fell into the church. Three loud cracks were heard by two persons in the road which passes the church, and immediately the tower collapsed, carrying with it the greater portion of the roofs of the nave and aisle, and forcing out a large portion of one of the chancel windows. The south side of the tower did not fall, although it is pulled out of the perpendicular and hangs over the church to the north-east. The staircase appears to be its only support. Fortunately the accident happened in the afternoon. Had it happened four hours earlier or later we cannot but believe the consequences would have been most serious. In 1804 the south aisle was destroyed by lightning, and all but one of the bells were sold to help to restore that and other portions of the church. About two months since cracks appeared in the four sides of the tower, but although some looked upon them as signs of serious defect, others considered that no danger was to be apprehended.



Hindolveston church was visited by the Norfolk Archæological Society in August, 1884. Among its treasures, which it is hoped will be carefully preserved, are the mural brasses of "Edmon Hunt the gentleman, and Margret Nyght his wife," and fourteen children, 1568; also four inscriptions in brass, one having had a chalice, and two recording benefactions; one to John Bully, 1586, who left £15 for the churchwardens to purchase lands or "mylche kyne to be letten to fearme," the profits to be distributed to the poor; and another to Beatrice, wife of John Bullye, daughter and heir of Dionyse Sherringham, 1621, who left £20 to the repair of the church, and £20 to the relief of the poor "to remayne as a towne stocke for ever." There is also one of the frequent Norwich communion cups dated 1568, and marked with the *sun*, which is now known to have been Peter Peterson's mark, and not the orb and cross formerly attributed to him, as appears by his will, printed in *Norfolk Archæology*, xi. 259. There is little of architectural interest in the church.

A workman searching for flints on Compton Down, near Winchester, in August, found in a shallow ditch six early burials. The ditch was made some twenty years back by throwing up a bank to a newly-made field once down-land, and in so doing no doubt the sepulchral mounds were destroyed, but the interments not reached. In every case the skeleton had been buried in that crouched-up position peculiar to the Celtic inhabitants, each skeleton enclosed in a rude *kist* of flints. The greater bones and skulls, with fine teeth alone, had resisted the long effect of damp, etc. One skeleton was that of a young person, for the replacement of the first set of teeth by the presence of the second could be seen. In each interment a horse's or cow's tooth was found; the work of Mr. Bateman's on *Derbyshire Barrow Searches* informs us that "a cow's tooth is an article commonly found with the more ancient interments." Some fragments of coarse pottery were found in the ditch, and some months ago, not far off, the digger found a large heap of calcined flints, evidently a funeral pyre, for hard by was the top of a sun-dried urn. Close to the site of the graves is a bank of remote antiquity, either a boundary or a British track.



There has lately been a certain "run" in articles on Roman Britain in our journals and periodicals. We are afraid that we cannot say the level is so high as we should wish. Mr. F. H. Abell, in the *National Review*, gives a clear and straightforward account of Hadrian's Wall, but it is little more than a tourist's itinerary, and contains a serious misconception about the existence of city life by the wall. It is astonishing, too, that anyone should have visited Housesteads and not observed a modern farm some 60 yards from it. Mr. Graham, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, gives an interesting itinerary of certain roads, but, as an account of Roman trade-routes, it is much to seek. A writer who talks of Lincoln as a Roman emporium, and Silchester as a great garrison town, goes sadly astray. Even the special archæological societies are not free from fault. The contributors to the Sussex Archæological Society seem to include two

men who believe in Richard of Cirencester.

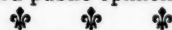


Within the last few months the interest of Kenilworth Castle has been materially increased by throwing open to visitors several additional portions of the eastern and outer defensive works, which have been hitherto closed to the public. Access is now given to the remains of Mortimer's Tower, a strong gateway by which the approach from the tilt-yard was defended. It was through this gateway that Queen Elizabeth made her memorable entrance to the outer court of the Castle in 1575, the new gatehouse at the north-east angle erected by Leicester not being completed. Mortimer's Tower was a massive and strongly-fortified structure, to which several guard-rooms were attached. A little to the north-east of this is a guard-room, within the thickness of the outer wall, commanding the platform within the lower moat. Continuing the course of the wall another tower is reached, forming the south-east angle of the outer court, known as the Water Tower, the upper story of which bears the name of the "Queen's Chamber." Here also are several strong guard-rooms. Adjoining are the stables. The extension will be greatly appreciated.



The great event of the last Oxford term has been the agreement between the University and Dr. Fortnum, by which the University acquires Dr. Fortnum's magnificent collections, to which the Westwood ivories have lately been added, and the archæological world acquires, or will acquire in two years' time, a first class archæological museum suitably housed. The room to accommodate this new museum will be found by adapting and enlarging on the north side the central portion of the Taylor galleries, without any interference with the existing picture gallery and library. The space vacated at the Ashmolean will probably be handed over to the Bodleian. Archæologists have mainly to thank Mr. A. J. Evans for this splendid result. Without his energy and enthusiasm Dr. Fortnum's generosity would hardly have been appreciated as it deserved, and without his learning and originality archæology would

never have reached the place it at present holds in Oxford public opinion.



Archæologically, the term has produced very little further result. The *Archæologia Oxoniensis* has appeared, and added one more to the long list of antiquarian publications. The most interesting subject treated is "Prehistoric Oxford," and the article on this, despite a map and a useful list of early finds, is curiously inconclusive. One would infer from the first paragraph that there was a prehistoric Oxford, from the sequel that there was not. Despite of this, the article contains much interesting information. The rest of the number reaches a high level; it is noticeable that there is no bad work in it, and some remarkably good work. We trust it may live and prosper.



Other signs of archæological life are not wanting. In particular, University men have shown more tendency to interest themselves in the study of Roman Britain. Mr. Haverfield, in June, induced a dozen senior and junior members of the University to visit Silchester, and, though the visit threw no light on the mysterious church, it was notable as being perhaps the first piece of serious and combined attention paid by Oxford scholars to the work of English antiquaries.



The building operations which always take up part of the Long Vacation will this year be neither extensive nor, with one exception, archæologically important. The largest "job" is the extension of the Indian institute, the most serious the strengthening of St. Mary's tower and spire. It is sad to think that the most decayed part of the masonry is that which was repaired forty years ago.



### Notes of the Month (Foreign).

In the ancient harbour of Karystos, in Eubœa, the base of a statue has been found bearing on one of its faces the representation of a woman in the act of greeting another woman who stands before her. Of the various frag-

ments of marble bearing either sculptures in relief or inscriptions, brought up from the bottom of the sea by the dredge, one bears in Greek and Latin the name of a certain Lucius Marcius Nero, and another is the dedication of a statue of Diana, set up by a woman named Phrynīs, a priestess of Diana and Apollo.

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Amongst the ruins of the ancient Turkish mosque, formerly the Greek cathedral of Haghia Sophia, which was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1890, there have been recently discovered some inscriptions and paintings, throwing considerable light on the Byzantine Church. On the top of a minaret, which before the fire no Christian could ever hope to mount, the Greek professor, P. N. Papageorgion, came across the sepulchral stone of a former Archbishop of Thessalonica, whose name is unknown in the *Fasti Thessalonicenses*. This forgotten prelate appears to have reigned after Archbishop Euphemianos, and before Archbishop Neilos, in the first half of the fourteenth century. The discoverer has deciphered the name of Gregorios, and the date of his death in 1335. The whole inscription is cut in very clear and legible Byzantine characters, very well preserved, but unfortunately wanting some letters, on a large slab measuring in mètres 1.38 x 0.60.

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In the eastern courtyard of the same mosque, in digging the foundations of a new building to be erected there, were discovered at 3 mètres depth below the actual level, two subterranean vaulted chambers divided by a small passage ending in a circular area surmounted by a cupola. Its walls are covered with important mural paintings, partly ruined by the damp, representing for the most part, and almost exclusively, figures of saints, with adjoining each one an inscription, written vertically, furnishing the name.

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Here may be seen the chief saints of the Greek calendar, Haghia Paraskeue, Haghia Anastasia, etc. These substructures were only 40 paces distant to the south from the *ἁγίον βήμα* of the Byzantine Church of Haghia Sophia, afterwards converted into a mosque, and are, according to Professor

Papageorgion, who visited them on the very day of their discovery, small subterranean recesses for devotion, or *προσκυνητήρια*, for the use of women. Mention is made by ancient writers of monastic communities of women, in this great centre of the Byzantine Church, the greatest after Constantinople. In only one of the two areas was found the figure of a saint, very popular amongst the Greeks, Haghios Nikolaos; while at the bottom of the interior corridor is a very fine painted figure of an angel holding in his left hand a globe or ball.

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At Athens a fine Roman sarcophagus has been found in digging a well, possessing a cover supporting, after Etruscan fashion, the recumbent effigy of the deceased, having at his left side a casket of parchment rolls, to denote he was a philosopher.

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The Athenian Archæological Society are still engaged in exploring the tombs of Mycenæan times in the Argolis. In a suburb of Nauplia, on the eastern flank of the hill of Palamides, more than thirty prehistoric tombs have been excavated under the directions of Sig. Stais, and a large number of grave-goods have been discovered, including fifty terra-cotta figurini, two rich necklaces adorned with gold and precious stones, a gold rosette, and other objects in bronze and alabaster.

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The discovery of the remnants of the original Bridge of Hadrian is reported from Rome, near its modern substitute, the Ponte Sant' Angelo, including many fragments of sculptured marble.

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From the bed of the Tiber the ever-active steam dredge has added to its many good services the recovery of two exceedingly fine gold bracelets very well preserved. They are in the form of twisted serpents, such as were introduced from Greece to Rome towards the end of the Republic. They were found near the Pons Cæstius, and are about 8 centimètres in diameter. In one bracelet the head and neck of the serpent is wanting.

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At Cividale, in the Friuli, near the ancient tower looking towards the so-called "Giudaica," in making a trench for keeping ice, a funereal

deposit has been accidentally hit upon, consisting of three skeletons lying upon a layer of pebbles, and surrounded by stones arranged in the form of a sarcophagus. Near them were found only fragments of bone combs with some seals of iron soldered, such as are found usually in barbaric sepultures. Further excavations will be made on this site, which may show a necropolis of the times of the passage of barbarian hordes of invaders.

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At Rome, in the convent of St. Cosimato, in making some repairs and excavations, there were found under the altar in the choir some important reliquaries and other antiquities, and amongst them tombs and inscriptions belonging to the ancient church. Amongst the reliquaries is one consisting of a small bronze cross which opens, and it was found to contain a piece of stuff and a fragment of bone. Outside were incised some letters, and some Byzantine figures and reliefs. Two glass vases, one of very beautiful shape, were also found to contain fragments of bones.

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The Egyptian Museum of the Louvre has recently acquired an important statuette in bronze of the nineteenth dynasty, representing a priestess standing.

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In the canal of St. Mark at Venice, between the Isle of St. George and the Schiavoni shore, has been found the right hand of a bronze statue, and a bronze horse's hoof.

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Excavations are being conducted at Talamone, where there are the remains of a temple of the second century B.C.

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A fragment of bronze plate, with a few remains of an inscription belonging to some public document, has been found amongst the ruins of the so-called Villa Giulia, in the commune of St. Pietro Infine.

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At Naples some tombs of the ancient necropolis have been broken into near the steps of the SS. Apostoli, in the works for the resanitation of Sezione Vicaria; and two Latin inscriptions are reported from the necropolis of Brindisi.



## Notes on Archaeology in Provincial Museums.

### No. XIII.—LUDLOW.

By JOHN WARD.



**L**HIS decayed and somnolent Shropshire town teems with interest to the antiquary, and is as picturesque as it is antique. Like Shrewsbury, it abounds with old-world nooks and corners, and fine half-timbered houses, choicest of which are Ludford Manor and the well-known Feathers Hotel. It is built upon a hill, as the final syllable—"low"—of the name indicates, and crowning that hill is the magnificent collegiate church of St. Lawrence, with lofty tower as characteristic of Ludlow as the dome of St. Paul's is of London. If this town possessed no other attraction, this old cruciform structure—one of the finest parish churches in England—would alone repay the visitor. It is a veritable ecclesiastical museum, and contains details of exceptional architectural interest. Its salient features are Perpendicular. Its porch is hexagonal, like that of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, only it is somewhat older. Among the treasures of the interior is a wealth of ancient stained glass and carved oak; and there are innumerable traces of painting, mural and otherwise. The chancel reredos is a magnificent but perhaps uncritically restored specimen of Decorated work. Behind it is the curious and probably unique instance of a "low side window" in an east wall: it is reached by a small passage entered from the south wall. In the Lady Chapel is a rare early post-Reformation reredos or table of painted wood containing a black-letter summary of the Ten Commandments. The tower is a bold late Perpendicular structure, recently restored, and with sweet-toned chimes that by no means are the least enduring of the visitor's reminiscences of the place.

But the chief glory of Ludlow is the extensive time-grayed ruins of its castle-palace: indeed, when viewed from the standpoint of history, these ruins are paramount and the town is secondary, for the history of the latter is little else than that of the former, and *that* is



of national interest. For centuries the castle was the chief seat of the Lords Marchers of Wales, and the place where they held their courts. Its ample wards have witnessed many a muster of their armed followers to beat back the "wild Welshmen." And within its lofty walls, Baldwin, the zealous Archbishop, proclaimed the second Crusade and blew the sacred trumpet; Edward of York (afterwards Edward IV.) and his youthful and hapless son, resided in great splendour; Prince Arthur pathetically died,

While gentle Katherine stood beside,  
Ministering, though a youthful bride;

Sir Philip Sydney passed his early days and cultivated his poetical fancy; Butler wrote a portion of his famous satire, and Milton, his masque of *Comus*.

The first great blow that this chief of March-land fortresses received, was its partial dismantling by order of Parliament in 1646. Although restored at the Restoration its old glory never returned, and after the abolition of the Court of the Welsh Marches in 1689 it gradually fell into its present state of decay, and with it, the town.

The museum belongs to the Ludlow Natural History Society, a small but influential society headed by the Earl of Powis. Externally, the structure is gloomy and stuccoed, a product of the pseudo-classicism of half a century ago. The collection is contained in one large room reached by a rather circuitous passage. This room is about 72 feet long, well proportioned, and lighted from the roof. The furniture is chiefly of oak, well made, but rather old-fashioned and heavy. Around three sides is a continuous wall-case, and on the floor are three rows of double desk-like table cases. Although by no means up to the ideal as to classification and labelling, the evidences of careful attention are everywhere patent. As might be expected, it is essentially a natural history collection, but it contains several very interesting local antiquities. A small fee is demanded of non-members upon admittance, but as the total number of visitors for 1891 was only 2,059, the institution cannot be said to be very well patronized. No guide-book is published.

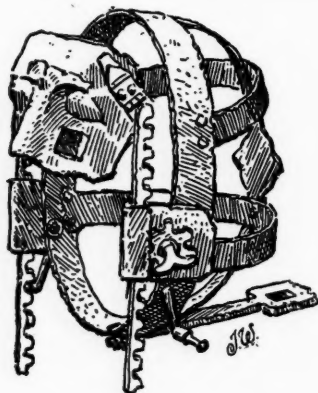
The first objects to claim attention upon entering, are two strong oak boxes, black

with age. The oblong one (about 12 inches long) belonged to the "Hammermen's Company," an ancient Ludlow fraternity consisting in 1511 of "smythes, ironmongers, sadelers, brasiers, pewterers, sporyo's, bukler makers, brygand iron makers, armerers, masons, cardmakers, and coupers;" and at later dates of fletchers, bowiers, nailors, plasterers, slaters, "holyers, makers of seffes, and howkers of Bond ware," etc., in addition. This box contained the "composition," that is, indenture embodying the by-laws of the company: it has two iron bands around it, and two locks, and on the lid is the inscription—JOHN FOX MADE THIS, together with the date 1618, and the names of the two stewards and the six of "the most honest and saddest men" by whom the affairs of the company were managed. The "composition," drawn up anew in 1575, is extant; and the history and constitution of the fraternity has been ably dealt with by Mr. Llewellyn Jones, in the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* for 1888. The other is obviously a money-box. It belonged to another Ludlow fraternity, the "Stitchmen's Company;" and is cylindrical, has three locks, and a staple and chain wherewith to fasten it to the wall.

The wall-case on this side of the room contains the more important of the antiquities. A much-rusted socketed iron spear-head and sword with curved cross-guard, are stated to have been found associated with a large human skeleton, 5 feet deep on the Watling Street five miles north-east of Weedon. It is surmised that they related to a Crusader's interment; but surely they are Anglo-Saxon. Hard by is an iron cross-bow of simple type, said to be Elizabethan, from Brampton Brian Park, where it was found among the leaves. Several swords next attract attention. A very handsome rapier-like one from Mortimer's Cross (the battle of which was fought 1460) has a simple but artistic cross-guard and guard. On the less-delicate blade of another is this stirring cavalier motto in Old French—VANGER . OMORIR . PORMIREY . 1650 ("To avenge or die for my King"). Another of similar character from Wigmore Castle is thus inscribed—SOLINGEN ME FECIT. A pretty rapier has the frequent shell guard,

in the little perforations of which the antagonist's weapon was apt to get entangled and its point broken off or bent. An ordinary flint-lock musket, pistol, and bridle-bit of the time of Charles I., and a pair of spurs of the Commonwealth, do not merit further notice.

Undoubtedly the *chef-d'œuvre* of the antiquities of this museum is a "branding-helmet," found in the well of the Castle many years ago, and here illustrated. It is hardly



necessary to say that in that curious old privilege, Benefit of Clergy, branding the hand with a hot iron was resorted to in certain cases to prevent the culprit participating a second time in the privilege. In 1698 a statute was passed ordering the brand to be on the cheek instead, under the impression that its visibility would act as a deterrent from crime, as well as index that the bearer had already received the benefit. The unwisdom of this cruel statute was soon apparent, and after eight years it was repealed. During this interval instruments came into use to facilitate the facial branding; and of these this Ludlow specimen seems to be the sole representative. Better words cannot describe it than those of Mr. S. Meeson Morris in the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* for 1888: "The instrument resembles in some degree a scold's bridle, but is deficient in one important particular; there is no gag or tongue-plate. Several iron bands are joined together so as to form a sort of cage to fit on the head, with a strong bar, about

2 inches in length, at the bottom, having a square hole at the end, evidently intended to fasten the criminal to some convenient place during the infliction of the branding. On either side at the front is an iron-toothed rod, which can be drawn up and down by means of a small cog-wheel, and each rod is furnished with a pin at the bottom to be dropped in between the teeth. To these toothed uprights a visor is attached, and by means of them can be drawn up and down, and fitted over the eyes and nose. There are no eye-holes, and no hole for the nose, but concavities instead; and on the left side of the visor, close against the nose and sufficiently high to expose the most prominent part of the left cheek, is a hole about 1 inch square. The visor is at present loose, and one or two other portions are slightly broken, but with these exceptions, the instrument is in excellent state of preservation. It is clear that the sentence of branding in the cheek was carefully carried into effect at Ludlow, and it is not difficult to imagine the awful suspense of the victim, as in total darkness, with his head uncomfortably weighted and immovably fixed, he awaited the application of the hot branding iron through the square hole provided for the purpose."

Near this is a choice fragment of ecclesiastical needlework. Its source unfortunately is not given, but it probably formed part of an altar frontal. The ground appears to be a claret-coloured velvet; and on it is depicted in embroidery a cherub as described in the vision of Ezekiel and that of the Apostle John at Patmos. It has six wings, the face—venerable, bearded, and with long hair—and hands of a man, and it stands upon a wheel, while above is a graceful scroll, bearing now, however, no traces of an inscription, if indeed it ever had one. The representation of the cherubim was highly characteristic of English embroidery—the "Opus Anglicanum" so much esteemed on the Continent—and assuming the validity of its use in Christian worship, there was something highly appropriate in the decoration of church needlework therewith, seeing that in the Jewish Tabernacle and Temple, and in the Apocalypse vision of the reality, these beings characterized and guarded the most holy of all. To judge from the fragment,

cherubim with intervening so-called Gothic flowers were rectangularly *parsemé* over the whole surface. The date is hazarded as Edward I., but probably it is considerably later.

Here and there in this wall-case are a few good prehistoric implements in stone and bronze; of the latter, a palstave, spear-head, and "case of some wand of office," found near an ancient camp between Crowther Coppice and Pool Quay, are exceptionally fine and well preserved. Barrow antiquities are represented by two broken cinerary urns. The one, originally about 16 inches high, was found at Bigbrook, near Bromfield, inverted over a deposit of burnt bones, when the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway was made in 1852. It is of the usual British type, and was originally about 16 inches high; the whole of the surface from the shoulder upwards is decorated with rows of incisions having a "herring-bone" disposition. The other urn was almost identical as to general shape, but was somewhat smaller, and the decoration different, the edge of the lip having a chevron incised pattern, and along the shoulder the impressions of a twisted thong. It was found upright in the apex of one of the conspicuous barrows of Ludlow Racecourse, well seen from the railway. Five of these barrows were excavated under the superintendence of Lady Mary Windsor Clive in 1885, and are described by Mr. Fortey, the hon. secretary of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (to whose interest and help in the present article the writer is indebted) in that Society's *Transactions* for that year. They are of earth, and their yield was remarkably poor, consisting of little else than burnt bones, charcoal, and a few fragments of rusted bronze. In these and other respects, they are similar to a rather large class in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, which have fair evidences of Roman contemporaneity. Hence the circumstance that the present urn related with little doubt to a secondary interment in the barrow in which it was found, is a point to be remembered.

Among the other objects in this case are some richly-painted fragments from the old reredos of St. Laurence's Church, and an interesting latten crucifix, about 5 inches in

expanse, from the same church. This crucifix is remarkably like one illustrated in the 1889 volume of the *Reliquary*, and described by Rev. Dr. Cox, which was found in a Holderness church, and for which the approximate date of A.D. 1200 was assigned. It has similar kilted drapery, but the head is not posed, nor has it a nimbus; it is, however, apparently crowned. As the legs are broken off it is impossible to say whether they were separated as in the Holderness example. A small but most interesting collection of encaustic tiles (several armorial) from Ludlow and its vicinity are thoroughly Shropshire in style: one bears the truism—

HETHAT  
HATHNOT  
CANNOT

in Lombardic characters. An elegant pewter jug from the Castle bears the arms of Charles I. emblazoned on an enamelled disc about the size of a florin, on the handle: a basin to correspond, and with a similar disc, is specified as in the possession of G. Hookey, Esq. In the lower compartments are three fine stone stoups from Ludlow religious houses (Carmelites, Hospitalers, and Augustinians), and some good specimens of mediæval pottery, one a perfect jug; and, by way of variety, a rivet from the *Royal Charter* and some wood from the *Royal George* are exhibited!

In one of the table-cases is a collection of coins, chiefly English. All the reigns from Henry III. to Victoria are fairly well represented. Two silver farthings of Edward III. are certainly rare; and especially so is a beautiful gold coin (half-florin?) in almost mint condition of the same reign, that was found in Ludlow cemetery. A silver groat of Richard II. and a shilling of Edward VI. are also in fine condition. A small copper farthing of Elizabeth, dated 1602, and excellently preserved and sharp, is obviously of great value, for it was not until the closing years of her reign that a copper coinage for England was mooted; it, however, was never issued, only pattern pieces being struck. The first attempt in this line was by James I., whose farthings were of two sizes, and with the Irish harp on the reverses, in order that if they failed as farthings in England they might

be sent to Ireland as *pence* and *half-pence*—poor Ireland! Two good examples of this first issue of English copper is shown in the case. Besides English money there is a small collection of ancient Roman and modern foreign coins, and another of tokens, of which about half a dozen are Ludlow examples.

In a neighbouring table-case is a series of charters relating to the Corporation, for Ludlow has been a corporate borough from time immemorial, and its insignia are of rare worth and interest. Among these charters is one of Edward VI., wherein the Corporation are granted the revenues (or a portion of them) of the ancient Guild of Palmers, in trust to administer them in behalf of the Grammar School, itself an old property of the guild. In other cases are local seals, deeds, old play-bills, and bank-notes; and two orders of Prince Rupert levying money on the town, and commanding the governor of the Castle to receive a certain trooper into his charge. At the end of the room are the almost inevitable Egyptian mummy—this time a lady, Shep-en-Apet, who lived about B.C. 323—and a fine oak muniment chest from the Castle.

The walls of the room are adorned with arms and armour, chiefly Oriental, but among them are some good specimens of mediæval English, notably, a thirteenth-century long-sleeved hauberk of chain mail, in excellent preservation; a helmet and several breastplates of apparently the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; and some unusually fine halberds. Many of these are too high up for detailed examination, and for the labels—when present—to be read. An exact model of the sword of state of the Lords Marchers, the original of which is in the possession of the Earl of Powis, is suspended above the cornice of the wall-case at the end of the room.

The *Antiquary* is not the place to descant on natural history, but it is scarcely fair to conclude without mentioning that the collection of British birds is exceptionally fine, and occupies nearly all one side of the room.



## Bwlch yr Ddawfaen; or, The Pass of the Two Stones.

By THE LATE H. H. LINES.

(Continued from p. 63, vol. xxvi.)

**B**EFORE concluding my remarks upon this ancient group, I must give some slight attention to two small adjuncts on the outside and in front of the oval caer. The caer is placed at 60 feet from the old road of the Two Stones, and at right angles with it. Upon the intermediate space, and close to the caer on its west corner, stands a small group of huts, occupying a space of 30 by 17 feet, having the appearance of forming part of the original arrangement; and I am inclined to suppose that a group of the same form and size once stood corresponding to it on the south corner of the oval, as the space there left exactly corresponds with that on which the huts stand, leaving a central opening into the enclosure through the middle of which the 500 feet line of construction passes. The second group stands 12 feet from the south corner of the caer, and is much more strongly built than the other. The ruins of its walls being in great part from 6 to 8 feet across, forming a rectangular space inside of 30 by 12 feet, divided into two apartments. The ruins are scattered all over the interior, but leaving sufficient of the inner facing of the walls to show that the apartments were square; this peculiarity, together with a space intervening between this group and the great oval, seems to show that this was a subsequent addition at a later period. It is the only instance of a departure from the typical circle found throughout these remains; therefore I suspect it to be no part of the original, though, at the same time, as it entirely consists of dry stonework, it was doubtless an addition made at an early period, probably as early as the fifth century. Another reason for this conclusion is that the adjoining 30 feet of the oval caer is denuded of its stonework, showing the only breach in the otherwise perfect enclosures of the caer, its dismantled wall in this place having doubtless gone to build the walls of the two huts. There is



still another proof that this group has no connection with the formation of the caer; it stands about 40 feet from the line of the old road, and from this a narrow loop is carried up to its front, the loop being quite out of conformity with the oval caer, and can have no other use than giving an approach from the road to these intrusive structures.

It must be admitted that this is a very remarkable assemblage of ancient remains at the culminating point of this pass of the Two Stones—the oval caer, with its long north-east adjunct, the Carneddaw, the two Meini Hirion, and the Roman highway of the Itineraries, between Conovium and Segontium. Traversing between these remains, I will now proceed along this road, and endeavour to show that archaeological interest is still maintained as we proceed. On each side of the road for a mile in advance, and for at least a quarter of a mile in breadth on the right hand and on the left, the hill-sides are dotted over with the old British habitations called *Cittian*, crowding closely up the sides of the old road. Many are in an excellent state of preservation, and some have been utilized by the shepherds. I saw two in which extemporized fire-hearths and chimneys had been constructed in the thickness of the walls. Of the ancient road itself I wish to offer a few remarks. I had found it described as a British road, and again as a Roman road; but it was not until I had passed along it two or three times that I discovered what I believe to be its real character. It is well worth a most careful examination, as it appears never to have been repaired since the time of the ancient Britons and Romans. It has escaped the levelling-spade of McAdam, and the prying-eyes and busy hands of parish road-surveyors. Railway promoters have not yet operated upon it, and it has suffered but little from the frosts and snows of thirteen centuries. As it winds its course along the bases of the Tal-y-fan, of Llwyd, of Drosogle, of Yr Orsedd, and across Pen Craig, we see it much as it was when the ancient tribes were its constant pedestrians, the men, women, children, and cattle who dwelt in the unnumbered huts and dwellings which cluster along its sides, slaughtered or driven into concealment by the Roman

legions, as they crossed this last barrier between them and the island of Mona.

The road, in its course over the lower slopes of the mountains, is of the foss or trench character, and at times it becomes a double road, one running parallel, or nearly so, with the other. Upon a careful examination of these double roads I found that the one which lay against the ascending slope of the mountains was only 5 feet wide, while the duplicate road upon the descending slope was 10 feet wide at the base. I conclude from this that the wide road was of Roman construction, the 5-foot road being found too narrow for the march of the Legions. The distance between the two parallel roads is from 20 to 25 feet, and the broader road is like its narrower counterpart, of the foss character. Both sides of both roads are loaded with stones, not in any regularity of arrangement, but in confused heaps, sometimes looking like the ruins of habitations. After passing the first half-mile beyond the pass, and crossing the base of Yr Drosogle, we find the sloping sides of this hill retiring back from the road and forming one side of a great cwm or basin-like hollow, with the hill of Yr Orsedd forming the opposite side, a long ridge connecting the two hills at the end of the cwm. The bottom of the cwm is covered over with ancient remains, interspersed among bogs and water-courses, these latter before they cross the old road having worn their channels to a depth of 15 feet. Yr Orsedd, the name of the hill on the west side of the cwm, is at least suggestive of some connection with the Druidic system. I believe it implies a place where the ancient Gorsedd held their meetings. On the west slopes of the mountain I found many groups of old remains, some in good preservation; but as it did not occur to me that the place was of so much interest, I neglected taking any plans or sketches until I had ascended the ridge, where I observed a singular rock-chair, with its back projecting forward over the head of a person seated on it. The stone is 7 feet square, and forms the salient point of a triangle, of which two other stones form the angles, each being 90 feet distant from the chair, and having a base line of 65 feet between them. One of these stones has the appearance of an altar; the other is

a pointed stone. At the base of Yr Orsedd, and close to the old road, are remains of a structure, the three portal stones of which are of large size, the central stone being 5 feet high, 5 feet wide, and 8 feet in length. Taking a straight line from this, through the middle of the group, it passes through three or four remarkable stones, the first being an altar of some kind. Beyond this, and doubling the first space, is a three-sided stone 5 feet high, its sides forming a correct geometrical angle of 90 degrees, with its base wedged up with smaller stones, showing considerable care to preserve its upright condition. This pointed stone is surrounded by at least six segments of circles of small stones, with larger ones to mark the entrances into these magic rings—at least, half the rings of this structure have probably been used in building the adjoining wall. At 40 feet on the left hand of the altar we find another pointed stone 5 feet 6 inches high, its point sharply defined like the other stone, with which it stands at a right angle from the altar. This group, though all the lower stone rings are destroyed more or less, has yet sufficient of its outline left to give a correct idea of its form when entire.

From this point the old road is carried between Yr Orsedd and Pen Craig into the glen of Aber down to its junction with the stream from the falls. Here it crosses the river, then goes through the village on to the present Holyhead road towards Bangor; the distance in English miles from Conovium to Segontium through Bangor is  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles. In the Itineraries of both Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester it is placed at 24 Roman miles, and allowing the Roman mile to be 149 yards shorter than the English mile, we shall be very near the measurement of the Itineraries. Before leaving this ancient road I would mention that, owing to want of time, I did not give much attention to the old remains which are yet to be seen on each side as it leaves Yr Orsedd; but I think I have laid open a few things connected with it which are well worth an inspection. At that point of the road where are found the last group of stone rings I have just described, there is a branch leading over Pen Craig to Llan-fairfechan, also there are tracks diverging towards Penmaenmawr immediately the road

emerges from Bwlch yr Ddawfaen; these all show that a great amount of traffic was formerly carried on between the coast of Beaumaris Bay and the Vale of Conway through that pass.

If we now concentrate our attention upon the oval caer and its accessories, we cannot but be impressed with the fact of design in its entire arrangements; we see there is "unity in diversity" stamped upon the group from end to end. The difference in the details upon one side of the group from those upon the other side is most remarkable, yet a general character of uniformity pervades the whole, evidently the result of design. On this principle I trace the adoption of a central line of construction in other Celtic remains, but varying according to the character of the remains, the line being less rigid and slightly flexible in those cases where the structures were for habitation and defence. These conditions show that in the minds of the constructors of the caer, whoever they may have been, whether of Celtic origin or otherwise, there existed intuitively or by acquirement strongly-marked principles of unity in design, with diversity of treatment, so as to produce one harmonious whole.

In these researches I have endeavoured to trace if the light of written history, or even a reflex of that light, hovers around this nameless group. The only direct ray is derived from the Itinerary of Antoninus, corroborated by Richard of Cirencester; and the only indication of the fact of Bwlch yr Ddawfaen being the road mentioned in these Itineraries, and of the presence of the Romans in the defile, are a few deviations running by the side of the older British road, apparently of Roman work. There is also the negative reason that no other road exists over the mountains of Arvon between Conovium and Segontium. But slight as are these reflex lights, they are not without special value, and are suggestive in the highest degree. We know the occasion of the Roman Legions being there; we know the objects aimed at, the difficulties to be encountered before those objects were gained, and we can tell the exact period embraced by those events. So far we are indebted for this reflex light to Tacitus; but, as regards these mysterious Celtic remains, we grope

in the dark region of probabilities, and endeavour as best we may to extract a meaning, remembering that more than one sermon may be imparted by stones.

In the meantime when we traverse this ancient mountain pass, now deserted by all save a few shepherds, or travellers wandering in search of the picturesque, we may in our mind's eye realize the soldierly figure of the knightly and accomplished Julius Agricola in the heyday of his youth, with all the glorious possibilities of his future career but dimly seen as they loom up vast and shadowy, ever calling him "Forward." And so he marches on in his shining armour surrounded by his iron-clad veterans; and the obstinate barbarians, who had dared to defy the power of the world's mistress, are doomed.\*



## Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 65, vol. xxvi.)

### SCOTLAND.

#### ABERDEENSHIRE.

##### FYRIE: ST. PAUL'S WELL.

**N**EAR my old home in the parish of Fyrie, Aberdeenshire, was Paul's Well. People used to flock to it on the first Sunday in May, drink the *cream* of the water (whatever that may have been), and throw in a pin or a piece of money. There was an old rhyme:

Paul's well, and Paul's water,  
Drink o' that, and you'll be better.

Close besides the well were the ruins of an old church. One stone propped up upon two others, with a space beneath it, was called the Shargar Stone (Shargar in Aberdeenshire means a diseased child that won't grow). Mothers used to take such children to Paul's Well, pass them under the Shargar Stone,

\* The spelling of the Welsh names is an exact reproduction of Mr. Lines' posthumous MS., which is given *literatim* throughout. In any subsequent papers, it is proposed to have the names revised.

and from that time the disease which stopped natural growth passed away.—[*Letter from Rev. George Dunro, St. Mary's, Arbroath, to the Rev. Daniel Conway, St. John's, Port Glasgow, January 26, 1882.*]

##### DUMETH: ST. WOLOK.

"Wallak Kirk" was a place of resort for the cure of disease. It was the church of the ancient parish of Dumeth, which now forms part of the parish of Glass. It was dedicated to St. Wolok. The church and churchyard lie on a haugh on the banks of the Deveron, just below the castle of Beldornie. The saint's well is near the church. Near the place are two pools, called Bath, formed by the river flowing between two rocks. In them many bathed for the cure of their diseases, and mothers bathed their sickly children in them in the full faith that a cure would be brought about. Many was the time when the water had efficacy. The Church interposed and forbade all superstitious worship at this church.—*Folk-lore of North-east of Scotland*, Gregor., p. 41.

##### TURRIFF: SILVER WELL.

There is one in the estate of Gask in this parish, which had been notable, and the virtues of which could not be secured but by a pecuniary offering to its patron, and hence the name of the farm where it exists, Silver Well.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, 1883, p. 152.

##### LAITHERS.

In the brae of Laithers, and in the neighbourhood of a chapel the foundation of which was removed some years ago by the plough, there was a well which was annually resorted to on a particular day by crowds from all quarters, the water of which was supposed to secure a continuance of health to those who enjoyed it, and to impart the blessing to such as were deprived of it.—*Ibid.*

##### AUCHENDOIR: NINE MAIDENS.

There is a well at which nine maidens were killed by a bear, at Auchendoir, in Aberdeenshire.—*Historic Scenes in Forfarshire*, W. Marshall, D.D., p. 54.

##### AUCHINDOIR: FUARAN FIOUNTAG.

There is a well close to the site of the old chapel, still yielding a copious stream of deliciously pure and cold water. It goes by

the name of Fuaran Fiountag, or the Well of Virtue, which may be translated into the "cool refreshing spring." It is famed for its power of curing the toothache, and is believed to be the only well known whose waters are supposed to possess this special healing quality. It is said that visits are still paid to it by those who suffer from this tormenting malady.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, p. 198.

KENETHMONT: MOSS OF MELSHACH WELL.

A spring in the Moss of Melshach, of the chalybeate kind, is still in great reputation among the common people. Its sanative qualities extend even to brutes. As this spring probably obtained vogue at first in days of ignorance and superstition, it would appear that it became customary to leave at the well *part of the clothes of the sick and diseased*, and harness of the cattle, as an offering of gratitude to the divinity who bestowed healing virtues on its waters.—*Brand's Pop. Ant.*, ii. 381, Bohn's ed.

GLENORCHAY: ST. CONNAN'S WELL.

Near the parish school of Glenorchay and Inishail is the well of St. Connan, the tutelar saint of the country, memorable for the lightness and salubrity of its water.

GARTLY: ST. FINAN OR FINIAN'S WELL.

There is a well near the chapel, in the parish of Gartly, dedicated in honour of St. Finian or Finan, who was born March 18, c. 575, in Ireland.

BOTRIPHNIE: ST. FOMAC OR FURNAC'S WELL.

Botriphnie or Fumac Kirk, six miles from Keith, had for its patron St. Fumac, "quhose wooden image is washed yearly, with much formality, by an old woman (quho keeps it) at his fair (on the third of May) in his own well here." This image existed till the beginning of this century, when, being swept away by a flood of the Isla, it was stranded at Banff, and they are yet alive [1847] who remember to have seen the statue committed to the flames, as a monument of superstition, by the parish minister.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, 1883, p. 191.

ABERDEEN: THE WELL OF SPA.

The spring rises at the foot of the slope of the Woolmanhill, where the infirmary and its garden are situated. The water flows

abundantly, is impregnated with iron ore and vitriol, and has been long celebrated for its medicinal qualities in nephritic disorders or in obstructions. About the year 1615, the spring, over which a building ornamented with the portraits of six of the Apostles had stood during many years, attracted the attention of Dr. William Barclay, at that time an eminent physician. He analyzed the water, and having discovered its qualities and virtues, published a treatise upon it, under the title of *Calirrhoe*, commonly called the Well of Spa or the Nymph of Aberdeen. "Now I proceed to show the qualities of this water, for trial of which you shall take a little nutgall, bruise it in pieces, and throw it into a drinking glass full of this water, and if it be the true water it will become red, like claret wine, notwithstanding that a nutgall maketh all liquor black, where it never so rede of itself; neither is there any moysture in the world except it be endowed with this vitriolical virtue, that can draw a scarlet colour out of a nutgall. Beside this essay there is another, which consisteth in distilling the water, for in the bottom of the alembicke, there will remain a matter unsavourie, sometime red and sometime black." About the middle of the seventeenth century an extraordinary overflowing of the Denburn, which runs near it, demolished the building, and buried the spring among the rubbish of the well. In this situation the well remained till the year 1670, when the spring again having made its appearance, the present structure (on the front of the building there are cut in stone a thistle, a rose, and lily, with a diadem and rising sun, having under them the following inscription: "As Heaven gives me, so I give thee"—*Hoc fonte privata salu in patriam populumque fluat spada rediviva* 1670) was erected over it by Alexander Skene of Newtyle, one of the bailies who had experienced considerable relief from drinking the water. About the year 1751 the spring disappeared for some time, but by the exertions of Dr. James Gordon, of Pitbury, it was recovered, and has ever since continued to flow without interruption. Its salutary virtues are still known to many individuals who resort to it for relief in various disorders. In the summer months it is much frequented by the citizens, particularly in the mornings.—*Ibid.*, 205.



## AYRSHIRE.

## KIRKDOMINC.

An ancient chapelry in Carrick district, Ayrshire. The church, crowning an eminence on the right bank of the Stinchard, belonged to Crossraguel Abbey, and was partly taken down as building material for Ban Church, but is still represented by some ruins. A well, approached by an archway, adjoins the ruins, and an annual fair, till a recent period, was held on the ground around.

## LOGIE EASTER.

Fine springs are numerous; and the water of one of them was found, or thought, when carried into the presence of a sick person, to change colour if he would die, and to remain clear if he would get well.

## MAYBOLE: PENNYGLENS CROSS WELL.

Sickly children were carried here on the first Sunday in May. This well also enjoyed a reputation for the cure of cows "taken with the severe ill, and was carried great distances, as by drinking thair of they are healed."—*Proc. S. of A., Scot., 1883, p. 207.*

## BANFFSHIRE.

## KIRKMICHAEL: ST. MICHAEL'S WELL.

Near the kirk of Kirkmichael there is a fountain, once highly celebrated, and anciently dedicated [in honour of] to St. Michael. Many a patient have its waters restored to health, and many more have attested the efficacy of their virtues. But, as the presiding power is sometimes capricious, and apt to desert his charge, it now lies neglected, choked with weeds, unhonoured and unfrequented. In better days it was not so; for the winged guardian, under the semblance of a fly, was never absent from his duty. If the sober matron wished to know the issue of her husband's ailment, or the love-sick nymph that of her languishing swain, they visited the well of St. Michael. Every movement of the sympathetic fly was regarded in silent awe: and as he appeared cheerful or dejected, the anxious votaries drew their presages; their breasts vibrated with correspondent emotions. Like the Delai Lama of Thibet, or the King of Great Britain, whom a fiction of the English law supposes never to die, the guardian fly of the well of St. Michael was believed to be exempted

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from the laws of mortality. To the eye of ignorance he might sometimes appear dead, but, agreeable to the Druidic system, it was only a transmigration into a similar form, which made little alteration on the real identity. Not later than a fortnight ago, it is added, the writer of this account was much entertained to hear an old man lamenting with regret the degeneracy of the times, particularly the contempt in which objects of former veneration were held by the unthinking crowd. If the infirmities of years and the distance of his residence did not prevent him, he would still pay his devotional visits to the well of St. Michael. He would clear the bed of its ooze, open a passage for the streamlet, plant the borders with fragrant flowers, and once more, as in the days of youth, enjoy the pleasure of seeing the guardian fly skim in sportive circles over the bubbling wave, and with its proboscis imbibe the panacean dews.—*Book of Days, ii. 7; Brand's Pop. Ant., ii. 372, Bohn's ed.*

## ORDIQUILL: VIRGIN MARY.

There was here in days gone by a mineral well dedicated to the Holy Virgin which was much resorted to by the superstitious as well as the sick.—*Ibid., 371.*

## STRATHSPEY: LOCH NAN SPOIRADAN.

In Strathspey there is a lake called Loch nan Spoiradan, the Lake of Spirits. Two frequently make their appearance—the horse and the bull of the water. The mermaid is another: "Before the rivers are swelled by heavy rains she is frequently seen, and is always considered as a sure prognostication of drowning. In Celtic mythology to the above-named is a fourth spirit added. When the waters are agitated by a violent current of wind, and streams are swept from their surface and driven before the blast, or whirled in circling eddies aloft in the air, the vulgar, to this day, consider the phenomenon as the effect of the angry spirit operating upon that element. They call it by a very expressive name, the Mariach Shine, or the Rider of the Storm."

## CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

## ST. VIGEAN: ST. VIGEAN'S WELL.

A tradition had long prevailed in the parish of St. Vigeon, that the water-kelpy (called in

Home's "Douglas" the angry spirit of the water) carried the stones for building the church, under the fabric of which there was a lake of great depth.

#### DUMFRIESSHIRE.

##### DOW LOCH.

If the apparel of an invalid floated in this loch, convalescence followed; if otherwise, death. The patients were enjoined while raising the vessel each time to pronounce the words, "I lift this water in name of the Father, Sone, and Holy Gaist, to do guid for thair helth, for quhom it is liftit." The bearer of the water to a patient at a distance was warned against saluting or speaking to anyone on the way.

##### BLACK LOCH.

A small lake in Penpont parish, Dumfriesshire, near the summit of a hill-ridge about one mile from (S. of) Dumlanrig. It once was about 120 yards long and 70 yards wide, but has been much reduced in size by draining; and, in pre-Reformation days, it possessed a high repute for healing virtue, inasmuch as to be esteemed a sort of perpetual Bethesda.

##### CHANNEL KIRK: THE WELL OF THE HOLY WATER CLEUGH.

On the hills are two prehistoric camps, one in the south, the other a little west of the church, and near the second is a fine spring, the Well of the Holy Water Cleugh. Here, about A.D. 636, according to the Irish Life of St. Cuthbert, he was placed as a boy under the care of a religious man, whilst his mother went on to Rome; and here was afterwards built in his honour the church of "Childeschirche" (the ancient name of Channel Kirk), which church was held by Dyburgh Abbey.

#### EDINBURGH.

##### EDINBURGH: ST. MARGARET'S WELL.

But Edinburgh has another antique memorial associated with the name of St. Margaret, and with a more ancient, though well-nigh forgotten, saint, of whom it may be well to recall any recoverable memories. According to such history as Scottish tragiology supplies, the blessed virgin St. Triduana came to Scotland in the fourth century, in company with the famous anchorite St. Rule,

when he brought thither the relics of the Apostle St. Andrew. The saint and most of his followers were cast ashore in Muckcross Bay—as St. Andrew's was then called—and with them the precious relics, consisting of the arm-bone, three fingers, a tooth, and knee-pan of the Apostle. St. Triduana, with two other virgins, devoted themselves to a recluse life at Rosedly; but there her great beauty excited the ardour of Nectan, the Pictish chief; and to escape his solicitations she fled to Dunfallad in Athol. Thither his messengers followed her, and on learning from them that the tyrant was captivated by the lustre of her eyes, she plucked them out, and, transfixing them on a thorn, she desired them to present to him the objects of his admiration. She thereupon withdrew to Restalrig—or Lestalrik, as it is called in the Aberdeen Breviary—in the low ground to the north-east of Arthur's Seat, where she died. The fame of her wondrous constancy spread far and wide. Her tomb at Restalrig continued for ages to be the resort of pilgrims afflicted with affections of the eyes; and wondrous are the legends of the blind restored to sight at her shrine and well. Sir David Lindsay, as we have already seen, speaks of pilgrims going to "St. Tredwell their ene," and again in the satirical inventory of the Scottish saints, in his "Monarchie," he introduced her depicted in true legendary fashion:

Sauet Tredwell als thare may be sene,  
Qutrilk on ane prick hes baith her ene.

Doubtless at an early date a chapel was built at the tomb rendered famous by such miracles, and grew in wealth and importance.

Charters of the reign of Alexander III. refer to it as then existing, as it doubtless had done at a much earlier date. In 1296 the parson of Restalrig, Adam of St. Edmunds, swore fealty to Edward I., and at some subsequent but undetermined time the church at Restalrig became the parish church at Leith. By a Bull of Pope Calixtus III., dated at Rome in November, 1457, it appears that the later edifice, of which the choir and some other portions still remain, was in process of building at the personal cost of King James III.

It was then erected into a collegiate church for a dean and canons; and by a charter of

James IV., dated only a few months before his death at Flodden, the abbots of Holyrood and Newbattle are empowered to erect into a new prebendary the chapelry of St. Triduana's aisle, founded in the collegiate church of Restalrig by James, Bishop of Ross.

The ruined choir, with other portions of the church, formed a picturesque group in the quiet village in years gone by.

#### EDINBURGH: ST. TREDWELL'S WELL.

Not far from the ruins of the ancient collegiate church there stood in my younger days, as it had stood for centuries before, a beautiful Gothic well, to which was no doubt due the local name of St. Tredwell, by which Sir David Lindsay refers to the virgin saint. The external structure by which the well had doubtless been originally surmounted was included, we may presume, in the Crusade of 1560, when the other "monuments of idolatrie were utterlie castin down." But the fine sculptured cells and the pure fountain remained until recent years, the same objects of attraction as they had been to earlier generations alike by the virtues still ascribed to the healing waters, and by the curious sculpturings of the antique masonry. The special virtue of the spring as a sovereign remedy for diseases of the eye, and even for restoring sight to the blind, referred unmistakably to the local saint. But not improbably, at a time when its virtues had fallen into neglect, the good Queen Margaret built or restored the structure over the holy fountain, which, as the present masonry shows, had again been renewed in the fifteenth century; and so in later times it was known as St. Margaret's Well. In my own early days, a quiet cross-road—the lovers' loan of the rustic villagers—wound its way between green hedgerows, from Abbey Hill to the village of Restalrig; and in one of its quietest nooks, under the shade of a fine old alder-tree, with its knotted and furrowed branches, spreading a luxurious shade over the structure, stood St. Margaret's Well, with a rustic cottage in front of it. It was one of the most charming little nooks to which an antiquarian pilgrim ever directed his steps; and the fount itself was a delightfully cool, refreshing spring. The brother of the Holy

Gild of St. Joseph who undertook in 1847 to enlighten the brethren of the old creed on the religious antiquities of Edinburgh, says: "St. Margaret's Well is doubtless familiar to many of you, for the limpid purity of its waters, and the venerable age of the stone vault that encloses it. Some of you may be able to recall a memorable instance of the healing virtues, within these few years." The faith, therefore, in its wondrous powers lived on to our own day, as in the olden time told of in one of the lessons of St. Triduana's office. "A certain lady of noble family, of the country of the Angli," *i.e.*, a Northumbrian of the old times of Heptarchy, "had lost her eyesight," so runs the legend as preserved in the Aberdeen Breviary. "She devoutly pilgrimed to many saintly shrines in hope of restoration, but in vain. At length the blessed virgin Triduana appeared to her in a dream, saying, 'Go into Scotland, to a place called Lestalryk, and to my tomb,' and she, diligently obeying the command, obtained restoration of her sight! But her cares were not over, nor St. Triduana's powers exhausted; for by-and-by her little daughter fell out of a window, a height of thirty feet. Every bone was broken, and her eyes were torn out. 'But, not unmindful of the virtues of the blessed Triduana, the lady devoutly besought her on behalf of her child, and the little maid was immediately made whole in sight and limb.' But the fountain once vital with such wondrous healing powers, and even in my own younger days the resort of pilgrims who manifested an undiminished faith in its virtues, has ceased to flow. The same railway which wrought the ruin of Queen Mary of Guildres' tomb and shrine claimed the well of St. Margaret for the site of its workshops. And when at length, through the exertions of Dr. David Laing and other worthy coadjutors, the beautiful Gothic structure was exhumed from its burial under a railway embankment, the saints had abandoned their desecrated fount, and the water had ceased to flow: it seemed on the whole a welcome *dénouement*. The actual fountain once vital with the special virtues of St. Triduana's gift of healing could in no way be transferred to another site. But the beautiful architectural shrine which had been the resort of pilgrims for so

many centuries has been rebuilt in the royal park, at the base of Arthur's Seat; and another spring, known of old as St. David's or the Rood Well, now fills the basin with water as pelucid, and, let us hope, not less healing than its own. The structure is a very tasteful one internally. From the centre of the basin a pillar rises, decorated with grotesque marks, from whence the water flows. Above these is the capital of the pillar, from which rises a cluster of groined ribs, meeting at the top with others springing from corbels in each angle of the hexagonal cell, and finished with sculptured bosses at their intersection. A pointed arch, splayed within and without, gives access to the well, and a stone ledge or seat runs round the hexagonal chamber. Its new and more open site unites the addition of some external structure worthy of the beautiful Gothic cella."



### Abyssinian Cross at Denstone College.

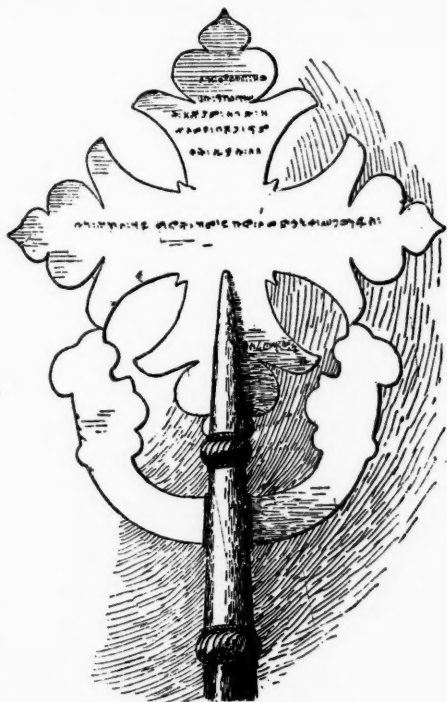
By F. AIDAN HIBBERT, B.A.

**T**HERE is at Denstone College a cross of considerable interest. It is now borne before the Provost, but it was formerly used in the service of the Abyssinian Church, having been a royal gift to the *Abuna*, or Bishop of Abyssinia. It bears an inscription attesting that it is nearly 300 years old. Looted from Magdala in the Abyssinian war, it was sold with other property belonging to the officer who had brought it over. It was purchased by the Provost of Denstone, and so has again found its place in the worship of the Catholic Church.

At the Archbishop of Canterbury's request, it has been exhibited at Lambeth Palace. There it was examined by experts, and its inscription deciphered. It has also been exhibited at other places.

We give a drawing of the head, which is mounted on a staff of ebony 5 feet long, having three silver bands, and terminating

in a spike. The staff is modern. The cross itself is 11½ inches wide, and just under 16 inches long from its highest point to the place where it joins to the ebony staff. It is of solid beaten silver, perfectly plain except for the inscription; this is quite unique, and of great interest. The characters were at first supposed to be Coptic, but have now been pronounced by the Bishop of Gloucester



to be Amharic. The following is a translation of the inscription:

"THIS IS THE CROSS WHICH THE KING OF KINGS, ADYIM SAGAD, WHOSE BAPTISMAL NAME IS IYASU, GAVE TO ABUNA TAKLA NAIMANT THAT IT MIGHT BE TO HIM FOR THE SALVATION OF BODY AND SOUL.

"IYASU REIGNED A.D. 1682—1706."

The whole subject of Abyssinia and its church is of exceeding interest. Its kings were claimed to be descendants of the Queen of Sheba, or Abyssinia, who visited



Solomon. They were in constant communication with the emperors of New Rome, and, at least once, had been the valued allies of the emperor of Old Rome. They rejoiced in the most magnificent titles—Emperor, King of Sion, King of Kings, the last of which appears on the cross under notice.

Its church could look back to St. Athanasius as the consecrator of its first bishop. For a thousand years, completely cut off from the rest of Christendom by surrounding hordes of Mohammedans, it preserved the essence of Christianity, and has kept to this day many rites which evidence the early influence of Judaism. Yet, although it knew naught of Europe during the Middle Ages, Europe oftentimes bethought itself of the wondrous empire shut in amidst the darkness of heathendom. Few of the mediæval legends were more widely diffused than that of Prester John and his Christian kingdom in the remotest East.

Towards the end of the fifteenth century, the awakening of the spirit of discovery gave rise to active attempts to refine this oasis of catholicity. The Portuguese were, of course, the leaders, and in 1490, after a lapse of over 900 years, Abyssinia was restored to some sort of communication with Europe.

But pride on the part of the kings of the country, and attempts on the part of the missionaries to subvert the independence of the Church and to establish the supremacy of the Pope, prevented this restoration becoming permanent. It did not become so till the reign of King Iyāsū, the donor of our cross.

The motive power in the first mission to Abyssinia had been Portugal; in the second the initiative came from France. Louis XIV. might have seemed a monarch magnificent enough to satisfy even the King of Sion! But the extent of the intercourse which he was able to bring about between the two countries was slight. The Jesuits, however, gained a footing; it would have been strange indeed if they had been altogether denied. The activity of the Roman missions, both in the new world and in the old, had given birth to a grand idea of a reunion, under the supremacy of the Pope, of all that series of Eastern Churches which stretched between the Indus and the Euphrates. In the case of Abyssinia much difficulty was experienced

in re-entering this country, from which the Jesuit missionaries had been several times expelled, but a fortunate illness which fell on King Iyāsū, together with the continued help of Louis XIV., secured for them at length admission. It is rather interesting to notice in this connection that the pulpit-hanging in Denstone College chapel is a piece of Jesuit needlework of about this same time.

It seems to have been during the years in which these proceedings were in progress that King Iyāsū, apparently with the object of strengthening the position of the native church against Jesuit aggression—for he was not a particularly ardent Christian—made to the Abuna Takla Naimant a gift of the beautiful cross which has had so strange a history.

It is thus a symbol of the common faith which unites the Churches of England and of the East. It is a memorial of a time in which waged hottest the long struggle of the Churches of the East against extravagant claims on the part of the Church of Rome. Its inscription, with its magnificent titles of "King of Kings" and independent "Abuna," carries our thoughts back even beyond those days, to the legendary times of Prester John and his marvellous Christian empire in the East.



## On Chronograms.

By JAMES HILTON, F.S.A.

(Continued from the *Antiquary*, vol. xxv., p. 208.)

### X.



VERY curious work is here introduced under the pseudonym of IDIOTA, the leading word of the title-page. It is not altogether clear why the appellation was adopted by the author; although it may seem to us trivial, it must have conveyed some meaning to the contemporary reader, and it will presently appear that it was in imitation of an earlier work, to which the one now to be described was a sequence. The entire volume is devoted to the praises of the Virgin Mary; it is a small quarto size of over 314 pages,

printed at Salzburg in 1663. The subject, in Latin throughout, consists of passages quoted from the Bible, and from the writings of saints, commentators, and early expounders of Christian doctrine; the author connects these together by laudatory and devotional sentences composed in chronograms of the year 1663. No less than 2,727 of such chronograms are conspicuous in bold type from beginning to end of the book; it certainly is a remarkable production, but calculated rather to repel the seriously disposed reader by the highly developed chronogrammatic feature. The author was a parish priest, by name Mauritius Nagengast; the

book is a rare one, and almost unknown among bibliophiles—even the author's name is a stranger to the catalogues of the British Museum and Bodleian libraries, as well as to booksellers' catalogues here and abroad. A short time ago a copy (the only one I know of) reached the library of the Rev. W. Begley, who allows me the use of it on the present occasion. I subjoin transcripts of the title-pages and a few extracts from other parts of the volume; the dates added are my own reckonings of the chronograms; I must say, however, that the book could only be worthily represented by an entire reprint. The first title-page is as follows:

ALTER IDIOTA SEV PARVA ENCOMIA: <i>h. e.</i>	} = 1663.
LAVDES SACRATÆ SEMPER VIRGINIS,	} = 1663.
E POLO, NOBIS CONTRA HOSTES DANTIS VIRTUTEM,	} = 1663.
AB EIVSDEM, INTER PIOS CVLTORES,	= 1663.
SODALI, PRO NVME ROCVRENTIS ANNI,	= 1663.
RECENTER CHRONOGRAPHICO CALAMO EX SACRA PAGINA CONSIGNATÆ,	} = 1663.
ET IN PVBLICVM EDITÆ,	= 1663.
AVTHORE MAVRIT: NAGENGAST PASTORE, ET DECANO IN ZEILORN.	} = 1663.
<i>Eccles. 24.*</i>	
<i>Qui edunt me, adhuc esuriunt:</i>	
<i>et Cant. 2.†</i>	
<i>Fructus ejus dulcis gutturi meo.</i>	
ANNO A QVO, EX B. VIRGINE TOTI MVNDO, VERA LVX, PAX, ET SALVS EST ORTA.	} = 1663.
IN SALTZBURG DRVCTS IOHANN BAPTIST MAYR.	} = 1663.

At page 71 the writings of Cardinal Hugo are quoted: "Quando DEUS creavit universam hanc mundi machinam, duo eum, Gen. i.

legitur fecisse magnæ molis lumina, solem scilicet, et Lunam, Luminare majus, ut præesset diei: et Luminare minus, ut præesset nocti."

PER HÆC DVO PRÆSIGNIA LVMINA,	= 1663.
NON ALIA MISTICÆ OSTENDVNTVR,	= 1663.
NISI SOLVS CHRISTVS, REDEMPTOR NOSTER,	= 1663.
NEC NON ALMA DEI GENITRIX:	= 1663.
ENIMVERO SOL RADIANS EST CHRISTVS,	= 1663.
QVI DIEI LVCEM PRÆBET,	= 1663.
ID EST IVSTO: LVNA SANCTA MARIA,	= 1663.
IN FRIGIDA NOCTE PRÆBVI FVLGOREM,	=
HOEC EST, FVRVO MORTALI DETENTO IN TENEBRIS	= 1663.
DELICTORVM. ITA INTERPRETATVR	= 1663.
PRÆNOMINATVS HVGO CARDINALIS.	= 1663.

\* Ecclesiasticus xxiv. 29. (Vulgate version.)

† Song of Solomon ii. 3.

Another extract, from page 142, will suffice :

PVLCHRE, ET PIÈ IDIOTA, SED RE IPSA NON IDIOTA, PRÆSIGNIS = 1663.  
 VIR, ET ALIAS APPRIMÈ DOCTVS, = 1663.  
 IN CONTEMPLATIONE DEIPARÆ VIRGINIS EGREGIÆ AIT, = 1663.

Tota pulchra es Virgo gloriosissima, non in parte, sed in toto, et macula peccati sive mortalis, sive venialis, sive originalis non est in te ; etc., etc.

At page 277 there is an appendix, with the title-page thus :

IDIOTÆ	}	= 1663.
SOLERS AVCTARIVM		
IN HONOREM DEI, ET IPSIVS GLORIOSÆ	}	= 1663.
GENITRICIS		
B. MARLE	}	= 1663.
NON PROCVL AB OPPIDO NOVÆ OETTINGÆ,*		
<i>in</i>		
VETERI PRÆCELSo, PERCELEBRI ET	}	= 1663.
MIRACVLOso SACELLO,		
OLIM A PAGANÂ GENTE EXÆDIFICATO,		= 1663.
<i>in</i>		
QVO SEPTEM PLANETÆ SVPERSTITIOSÈ	}	= 1663.
SACRO HONORE ADORATI		
SICVT CELLÆ ARCVATÆ IN ORBEM FACTÆ	}	= 1663.
CLARÈ SIGNANT,		
PRISCIQVE ANNALES MANIFESTÈ PRODVNT,		= 1663.
<i>a</i>		
S. RVPERTO LAVDATISSIMO	}	= 1663.
EPISCOPO,		
MAGNOQVE BAVARIÆ APOSTOLO RITÈ	}	= 1663.
DICATO,		
PRODIT IN PVBLICVM,		= 1663.
ANNO		
BENEDICTA TV INTER MVLIRES.		= 1663.

A hymn and a laudation to the "glorious Virgin" of Ottingen filling fifteen pages, and entirely in prose chronogram of 1663, next follow, signed thus at the end by the author :

DEVOTISSIMVS CLIENS, = 1663.  
 MAVRIT : NAGENGAST } = 1663.  
 PASTOR ET DECANVS IN ZEILORN.

At page 296 there is an additional appendix with a title-page similar in form to the preced-

ing one, wherein the subject is brought to a conclusion. A singular feature in the book appears at page 318, where the author addresses the reader entirely in chronogram, craving pardon for all errors of the press, of which about 120 are specified in the next two pages as being of the "graver sort" and to be corrected. An "erratum" in this form I am inclined to say is unique ; it is as follows :

AD LECTOREM	}	= 1663.
SVBINTRAT AVTHOR, ET PRO FINE AIT,		
SI FORSAN ERROR INCIDET, VELVT HOMO ERRO, ET FATEOR,		= 1663.
NON SINE CVLPA ESSE AVIDITATEM,		= 1663.
FESTINÈ REM EXPLICANDI.		= 1663.
FATEO ERGO ERROREM EX CONTRARIO ADAGIO : FESTINA LENTÈ		= 1663.
QVIA NIL RECTÈ ORDINATVM,		= 1663.
QVOD VELOCITER NIMIS.		= 1663.
AT ERRATA, ET DELICTA NOSTRA QVIS ENVMERABIT?		= 1663.
QVIS HOMO SINE OFFENDICVLO?		= 1663.

\* Neu-Oetting, between Munich and Linz, and near to a celebrated pilgrimage-church which possesses a miraculous picture of the Virgin, said to have been brought from the East in the seventh century.

*Et quis liber a mentis liber? Vix ullus in orbe,  
Semper habent mendas, devia praela suas.*

EA PROPTER DE CETERO, VT IDIOTÆ INDVLGEAS, =1663.

VEL VT IDIOTUM CORRIGAS, ROGO. =1663.

ET SI EGO IGNORANS, MELIORA FVERO EDOCTVS, =1663.

BONO MAGISTRO, DISCIPVLVS PAREBO, =1663.

TE INSUPER IN DOMINO, BENÈ VALERE PRECOR. =1663.

PRO ANNO

IESV DVLCISSIMI. =1664.

The beginning of title-page of the book will admit of this translation, *Another "Idiot" otherwise small praises; i.e., eulogies on the ever blessed Virgin, etc.* The leading word here means a simple or unlearned person. The work itself is doubtless in imitation of an earlier work in the fourteenth century, of which Raymundus Jordan was the writer; he was an Augustine Canon, "provost" of Uzes, near Nîmes, in France, in 1384, afterwards Abbot of Celles in the diocese of Bourges; he was known by the pseudonym of "The Idiot," or the "Learned Idiot," until the time when Theophilus Raynaud, a Jesuit author, discovered his manuscripts, which he edited and printed in 1638 and 1654. The edition comprises "Meditations on the Virgin Mary"; a treatise on the "Religious Life"; and "The Mystic Eye." The imitation (the work of Nagengast) made its appearance in 1663 in the shape of the chronogrammatic book by the "other idiot," who, in one of the passages I have extracted from page 142, alludes to the original "idiot" as *not at all an idiot, but a most remarkable man especially learned.* Before the discovery made by Raynaud, Genebrard, Tritheim, and other writers had placed Jordan in the ninth century. See *Nouvelle Biographie générale*, xxxvi. 913, under the title R. Jordan; also Backer's *Bibliothèque des écrivains de la compagnie de Jésus*, iii. 64, under the title T. Raynaud, No. 39.

A curious and rare tract (folio size, pp. 14) deserves notice, though it is but slightly chronogrammatic. The subject is descriptive of a dramatic recital at the University of Culm in Northern Germany, formerly within the kingdom of Poland, composed by a professor of poetry there named Joseph Szpadrowski. An introduction in Latin with a parallel version in the Polish language

fills three pages; it conveys Christian teaching and Roman doctrines; the "argument" of the drama, also in the two languages, occupies the rest of the tract. The title-page runs thus:

Triumphus humilitatis de superbia reportatus, in persona Esther et Mardochei sub scenico apparatu in theatro Culmensis academix, etc.

ANNO, QUEM IN SIGNIS ISTIS IVNCTA COLVMNA DABIT=1767.

190	199	792	223	361
786	269	205	360	145
216	703	356	121	369
394	509	82	420	360
179	85	330	641	530

200	461	719	205	180
202	354	100	330	779
300	500	356	400	209
341	177	185	660	402
722	273	405	170	195

219	230	348	571	397
416	401	596	112	240
220	301	356	820	68
610	600	106	89	360
300	233	359	173	700

Besides this, the title-page contains another chronogram of the date 1765, combined with some other arrangement of figures and signs intended to express the year, month, and day, which, it must be confessed, are obscure. The date made by the squares is that of the



occasion of the recital of the drama, namely, 1765; the chronogram preceding them makes 1767, the date of printing the tract. There is no date in plain figures anywhere in the tract, nor are there any more chronograms. This is a single instance within my experience of the association of "magic squares," with chronograms to indicate a date; the term is applied to an arrangement of numbers in a square, so that, as in this instance, the vertical and horizontal columns, as well as the diagonal sets of numbers from each corner, shall give the same totals when added up. Such arrangements were known very early to the Hindoos, Egyptians, and Chinese, among whom, as also among Europeans of the Middle Ages, a belief existed that magic squares had astrological and divinatory qualities. Emanuel Moschopolus, of Constantinople, wrote them in Greek in the middle of the fifteenth century. The method of constructing them is tedious; it will be found well explained in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. xv., p. 213, where it is also mentioned that a very complete bibliographical index of writers on the subject is given in Professor Lucas's *Récitations Mathématiques*, Paris, 1882.

It is pleasant to find in the latter half of this nineteenth century such a modern display of chronograms as appeared at a public festival held at Antwerp, and described in a pamphlet of sixty-three pages, bearing this title: "Notice historique et descriptive de la Mémorable fête célébrée à Anvers le 4 Mars 1855, à l'occasion de la proclamation du dogme de l'Immaculée Conception de la très-sainte Vierge; par Ch. J. Van Den Neste prêtre." Printed at Antwerp, 1855. The frontispiece shows a banner inscribed:

HICCE DIES GLORIOSÆ MARIE SACER ERIT.  
= 1855.

The cathedral and public buildings were variously decorated, and numerous chronogram inscriptions in Latin and Flemish were displayed. Processions, illuminations, and other tokens of rejoicing added importance to the occasion, and gave (as the author intimates) great satisfaction to every citizen of Antwerp. There are ninety chronograms; I select the following:

ECCE MARIA CORDIS NOSTRI LÆTITIA. = 1855.  
QVAMDIU ANTVERPÆ STABIT INCLYTA  
PIETAS, CULTUS TUUS IN URBE VIGEBIT. = 1855.  
MATER CHRISTI, SINE LABE CONCEPTA, PIE  
NOBIS ADESTO! = 1855.  
VIRGO GENITRIX JESU, LABIS ORIGINALIS  
NESCIA, EXTOLLITUR.—GAUDEAMUS! = 1855.

The next was put over a transparent picture of the Virgin on the front of the asylum for aged people; it gives the date when the Pope Pius IX. promulgated a Bull declaring the doctrine of "The Immaculate Conception":

MARIA SINE LABE CONCEPTA SIS DECOR  
SENI, = 1854.  
SIS LUX, TUTELA, QUIES, PAX, VERA SIS  
ILLI MEDICINA, EGREGIA VIRGO. = 1854.

The next indicates the same circumstance:

PIUS NONUS PONTIFEX, STATUIT; DIVÆ  
VIRGINIS MARIE CONCEPTIO FUIT SINE  
LABE ORIGINALI. = 1854.

This pamphlet is out of print, and has become very scarce. I have tried without success to obtain for myself a copy from the Antwerp booksellers. Chronograms used on such occasions are apt to disappear along with the accompanying decorations; the author of the pamphlet has done well to preserve them.

#### THE SACRAMENT MIRACLE.

A jubilee was held in St. Gudule's Church, Brussels, in 1770, to celebrate this event in the city where it is said to have had its origin. It is described in two volumes, 8vo., in my possession, printed at Brussels in 1770, bearing this title: \* "Vier-honderd-jaerig Jubilé van het hoog-weerdig en alderheyligste Sacrament van Mirakel," etc., by Pater F. J. De Boeck. Engraved frontispiece and twelve engraved representations. The narrative and the comments thereon are in the Flemish language. The circumstances took place in the year 1370, and have been frequently described in the books put forth at preceding festivals, particularly in that by Petrus de Cafmeyer, 1735.† On this occasion the processions, church ceremonials, and public demonstrations seem to have been on

\* I cannot find a copy of the work in the library of the British Museum.

† Many are mentioned in my two published volumes on chronograms.

a smaller scale than formerly. Chronograms, however, were not absent, for the two volumes contain 112, viz., 90 in Latin and 22 in the Flemish language, all making the date 1770. I select the following, which will bear separation from the text without losing their meaning; they apply mostly to circumstances in the well-known story, but not to the date thereof:

Page 12. EUCHARISTIA INSIGNIS SPIRITUALIS  
MEDICINA; 'T BLOET VAN JESUS CHRISTUS  
IS MEDECYN. = 1770.

(The letter Y is to be counted as = Z; it is so in most Dutch chronograms.)

Page 15. VENITE AD ME, QUI LABORATIS,  
AC ONERATI ESTIS, ET EGO RECREABO VOS. = 1770.  
Page 51. DIVENDITUR JUDÆIS CÆLI  
CREATOR. = 1770.

A QUADRINGENTIS ANNIS SACRILEGUS  
JOANNES VAN LOVEN E SACELLO SANCTÆ  
CATHARINÆ BRUXELLIS, IN NOCTE FRACTIS  
IN FENESTRA VITRIS, RAPUIT BIS QUATUOR  
ET OCTO CONSECRATAS HOSTIAS. = 1770.

Page 65. EX TEMPLO SANCTÆ CATHARINÆ  
JOANNES DEI HOSTIAS RAPTAUIT. = 1770.

Page 89. IPSE EUCHARISTICUS A PERFIDIS  
BLASPHEMATUR. = 1770.

Page 134. INTERFECTO JONATHA, VIDUA ET  
NATUS EJUS VENERE BRUXELLAS, ET CON-  
SECRATAS HOSTIAS PORREXERUNT JUDÆIS  
ILLIC CONGREGATIS. = 1770.

Page 189. IN SACRAMENTI HOSTIIS VERE  
COLITUR DEUS. = 1770.

Page 191. EX QUIBUS CONSECRATIS HOSTIIS,  
PUGIONIBUS TRANSFIXIS ABUNDANTER  
GUTTÆ SANGUINIS EMANUNT. = 1770.

Page 304. JUDICANT, PUNIUNT INSIGNES  
MALEFACTORES = 1770.

(The punishment of three Jews who were implicated in the robbery and desecration of the Hosts was burning at the stake, as represented in an engraving.) The chronograms in vol. ii. do not relate so much to the history of the event as to the religious doctrines involved in it. I conclude the selection with one near the end of the volume. Three of the stolen Hosts showing the marks of desecration were recovered from the robbers, and at a subsequent period were hidden away for safety during some warlike tumults in a place known only to one person, on whose death the secret was lost. After a lapse of time, in the year 1585, the place was discovered,

according to the narratives, by a supernatural occurrence, and ever since the relics have been held in great veneration at Brussels. The chronogram records the safety of the relics after the lapse of 400 years:

Page 297. QUADRINGENTIS SÆCULIS IN-  
CORRUPTÆ MANENT HOSTIÆ. = 1770.

Another century and more having passed on, brings the period to upwards of 500 years at the present time.

St. John of Nepomuc is a very popular saint in Bavaria; statues and chapels are frequently to be seen erected to his honour, especially on or near bridges; it is believed that he is the patron protector of those structures. He was thrown from the bridge over the river Moldau at Prague in the year 1383, from the arch where stands a fine and graceful bronze statue of him. Thirty statues and groups of saints of colossal size stand on this fine bridge, which was built about the year 1357, and partially broken down by the floods in September, 1890; his own statue fell with the ruin, but probably it has been restored by this time. A festival held at Troppau, in Silesia, in honour of this saint in 1731, is described in a Latin tract (folio size, 17 pp.) by an association who subscribe the preface as "Sodalitas Nepomucena Neostadii Moravorum congregata." As usual on such occasions, triumphal arches and other ornamental structures were put up in and about the parish church, decorated with pictures and emblematical devices, with a profusion of chronogram inscriptions in hexameter and pentameter verse, all making the date of the festival 1731. The chronograms by themselves are not interesting; so much of their meaning is derived from their association with the pictures that a separation of one from the other leaves both in want of explanation. The tract concludes with a mention of some of the miracles attributed to the power of the mortal remains of the saint; each miracle is briefly alluded to by chronogram followed by a leonine couplet to explain the allusion, and as a part of the inscribed decorations; they are curious in their way; the date, however, is that of the festival, not that of the miracles which belong to the fourteenth century. The title fills two pages boldly printed; it com-

mences thus : "L.J.C. Gloriosa triumphantis silentiarii pro sacratissimi poenitentiae sigilli custodia magnanimi Christi athletae honoris et famae custodis divi proto-martyris Joannis Nepomuceni in sacro palatio coronatae reginae martyrum Mariae Neapoli Moravorum peracta honoris coronatio. Seu compendiosa synopsis

exhibens octiduanam canonicæ apotheoseos Joannæ festivitatem," etc. Printed at Troppau, 1732.

The subject contains 134 chronograms mostly in hexameter and pentameter verse, all making the date 1731. The miracles are thus mentioned :

1. DE MORTUA PUELLA OPE SANCTI JOANNIS VITÆ RESTITUITUR. = 1731.  
Sanctus sanavit, quam vita hæc unda privavit,  
Felix restituit, lympa quod abripuit.
2. DIVUS NEPOMUCENUS OPE SUA TABESCENTES ARTUS SANAT.  
Dextra diffusum perfectum redditit usum,  
Ars nepomuca levat, quod medicina negat.
3. IN PESTIFERA LUE, SALUBRIS EXSTITI MEDICUS.  
Dira lues sistit, vis Sancti quando resistit,  
Divus quando favet, pestis acerba pavet.
4. IN INCENDIO AUXILIUM TULIT.  
Nascitur ignitus, flammæque domare peritus,  
Vis ignita perit, quam tua Sancte ferit.
5. VEXATOS GRAVI DOLORE OCULORUM SANAT.  
Aufert mœrores varios, oculique dolores  
Liberat et suavi more, dolore gravi.
6. VISUM CÆCIS DIVUS JOANNES RESTITUIT.  
Corporis amissum confert, in corpore visum,  
Nox coeca abscedit, luxque petita redit.
7. INFECUNDÆ IPSIUS POTENTI SUBSIDIO FÆCUNDANTUR.  
Fructu infecundæ per Eum recreantur abunde  
Hic dum imploratur, fructus ab axe datur.
8. FEMINÆ ALIÆ PARTU DIFFICILES FAUSTÆ ENIXÆ SUNT.  
Partus ingratos hic Sanctus reddit amatos,  
Fit partus suavis, qui fuit ante gravis.
9. VIDUÆ PRO VOTO ANNULTUM A CÆSARE PROCURAT.  
Desertæ pronus viduæ Pater, estque Patronus,  
Huic fert mandatum Cæsaris ipse, datum.
10. CORDA DIVISA VERO CHARITATIS FÆDERE JUNXIT,  
Livor disjunxit mentes, Hic fœdere junxit,  
Has livore privans, firmo et amore ligans.
11. REUM OPE SUÂ EX CARCERE EXPEDIT.  
Hic reus erupit, cui Sanctus vincula rupit,  
Sic virtute piâ panditur apta via.
12. PIUS ET FIDELIS EXSTAT FAMÂ PERICLITANTIBUS PATRONUS  
Secretò clama, si sis tibi conscia fama,  
Audit, et in cœlis scit, quid habere velis.

This tract is in the library of Rev. W. Begley; I do not know of another copy. I refer to my volume *Chronograms*, 1882, for other particulars relating to the saint. Also

to Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, and to the *Acta Sanctorum*, both at the calendar date 16th of May.

(To be continued.)



### A History of Furniture.\*

**I**F you believe Mr. Litchfield is right in claiming for this work that it is the first attempt to treat the whole subject of the history of furniture compendiously. There are some good monographs on particular periods, but none of these serve the purpose now supplied of passing in review the different styles and designs which have prevailed in furniture and decorative woodwork from the earliest recorded period down to the present time. The book is eminently original both in letterpress and in the majority of the illustrations, for the author has had unusual facilities in being permitted access to a variety of old drawings, manuscripts and records bearing on the subject and hitherto unedited.

"There is history writ in furniture," says Mr. Litchfield, "and the social and political changes which gave rise to and influenced successive styles and their modifications, are here traced and exemplified. Renaissances and decadences, revolutions and restorations, have their monuments in mahogany and marqueterie, no less than in literature and laws.

"The National Museums of this and other countries have supplied material for this history, as have also the private collections of her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord de l'Isle and Dudley (Penshurst), Lord Sackville (Knole), Baron Rothschild, Sir Richard Wallace, the City Guilds, etc., and the book contains illustrations of many of the most important objects to be found in them.

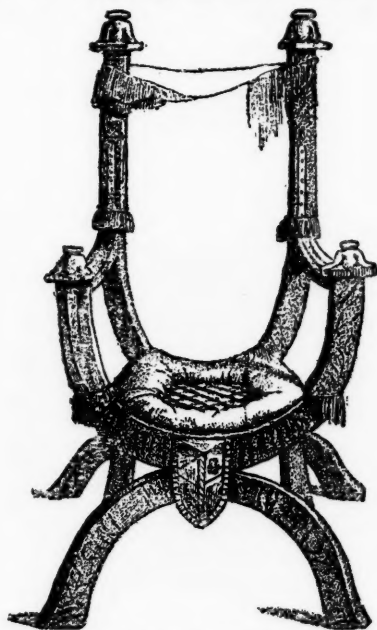
"The characteristic qualities of such well-known designers as Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Sheraton, Pergolesi, and the Adams have been illustrated by examples from rare old books of design and other home and foreign resources."

The opening chapter, which under the head of "Ancient Furniture," covers a period of several centuries, is only to be looked upon as introductory to the more solid part

\* *Illustrated History of Furniture*, by Frederick Litchfield. Truslove and Shirley. Imp. 8vo., pp. xvi., 280; two hundred and fifty illustrations. Price 25s. net.

of the book, and is avowedly only a slight sketch. Still, the references to furniture mentioned in the Bible, and to that of Assyria, Egypt, Greece and Rome, are remarkably well done, and largely illustrated from examples that have not hitherto been noted.

The second chapter deals with "The Middle Ages." Particulars and cuts are given of the chairs of St. Peter and Maximian at Rome, Ravenna, and Venice. The gilt-bronze chair of Dagobert, now in the *Musée de*



CHAIR IN THE VESTRY OF YORK MINSTER.

*Souverains*, Paris, is also noticed. It was originally a folding-chair, the work of the seventh century, but back and arms were added by the Abbé Suger in the twelfth century. A brief account is given of the early carved furniture of Norway, Russia, and Scandinavia, as well as of Anglo-Saxon houses and customs. Among the numerous examples of English mediæval chairs of state, none is more quaint than a chair in the vestry of York Minster, of which we are able, through the courtesy of the publishers, to produce an illustration. Mr. Litchfield concludes that it



is of late fourteenth century date. Some remarkable examples are given towards the close of this chapter of the transition from Gothic to Renaissance.



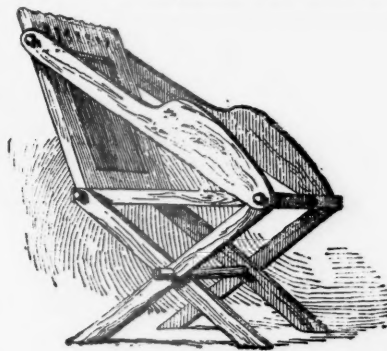
SEDAN CHAIR OF CHARLES V.

The third chapter is devoted to the important period of the Renaissance, wherein its varying progress, date, and examples in the countries of Italy, France, Netherlands, Spain, Germany, and England are clearly set forth. The account of the revival of art in the different parts of France, as exemplified in the furniture, is full of interest. While Normandy quietly adopted the new designs, and Rouen carvers and joiners became famous for their work, the neighbouring province of Brittany was conservative of her earlier designs. The sturdy Breton has through all changes of style preserved much of the rustic quaintness of his furniture. Many a farmhouse in the country districts of Brittany are still furnished with shelf-beds, forming a cupboard in the wall, shut in during the day by a pair of lattice doors of Moorish design, with the wheel pattern and spindle perforations. These, with an *armoire* of like design, and a chest in the relief carving of Moorish-Byzantine design, used as a step

to mount the bed, and also as a table, form the usual furniture of the principal room of a Breton homestead.

The sketch of the Renaissance in Spain gives a concise account of its peculiarities. After Van Eyck was sent for to paint the portrait of King John's daughter, the Low Countries continued to export to Spain painters, sculptors, tapestry-weavers, and artists of every description. In the Royal Armoury at Madrid is the quaint sedan chair of the Emperor Charles V., of which Mr. Litchfield gives an illustration. He is probably right in his conjecture that it was made in the Netherlands. It is fitted with movable back and uprights to form a canopy when desired.

The account of the Renaissance in England is remarkably well done; it is of necessity brief, but lays hold of all the more salient points that are important for the student to consider. The end of feudalism and the influence of foreign artists in the time of Henry VIII., fitly introduce the subject. The instances which are illustrated are a carved oak chest in the style of Holbein; Anne Boleyn's chair, at Haver Castle; a Tudor cabinet in the South Kensington Museum; the Abbot's chair, *temp.* Henry VIII., now in the palace of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the original "Glastonbury chair," of which such a crowd of duplicates were made at the



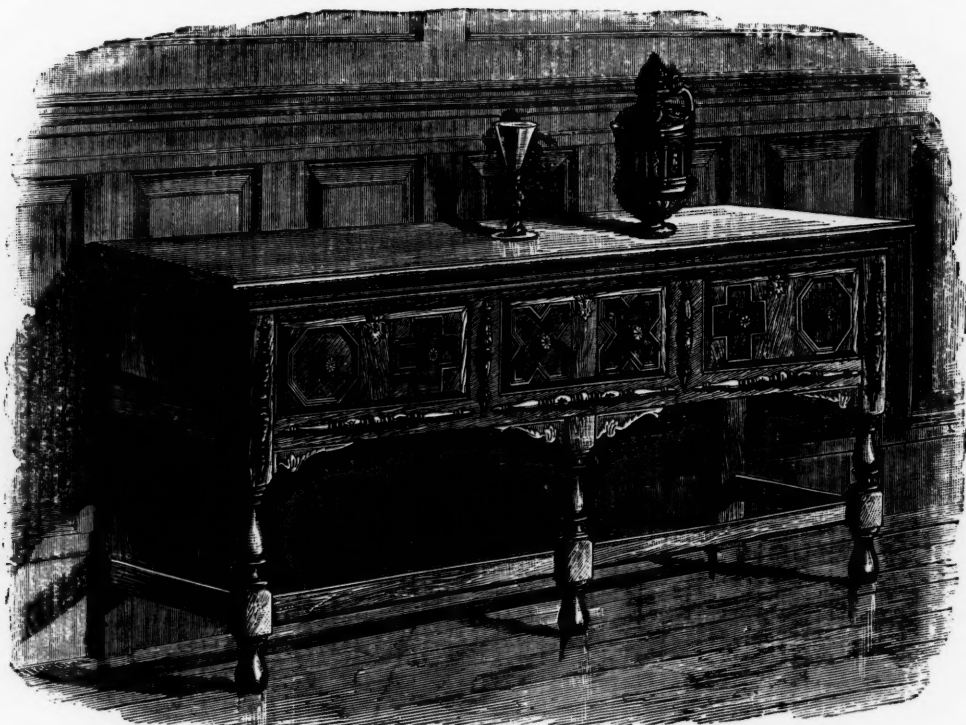
THE GLASTONBURY CHAIR.

beginning of the church "restoration" period; a good Elizabethan bedstead; oak wainscoting from an old house in Exeter; dining-hall in the Charterhouse; screen in the hall

of Gray's Inn; carved oak panels in the court room of the Carpenters' Company; part of an Elizabethan staircase; the entrance hall, Hardwick, in the contemporary furniture; Shakespeare's chair; the great bed of Ware; and the "Queen's room," Penshurst Place.

The succeeding chapter, on "Jacobean Furniture," deals with a period of about one hundred and fifty years, from the time of James I., until that of Chippendale and his

century until the Revolution, are fully treated, with special reference to the Palace of Versailles, the Grand Trianon, and the Petit Trianon. Chapter seven deals with Chippendale and his contemporaries, and abounds in delightful illustrations. Chapter eight describes the furniture of the first half of the present century, whilst chapter nine carries the subject down from 1851 to the present day. An appendix supplies a most useful



OAK SIDEBOARD *temp.* WILLIAM III.

contemporaries, is most fully descriptive and remarkably well illustrated. The oak sideboard in the South Kensington Museum, of the time of William III., is a fine and effective specimen of the plainer examples of that period.

To this succeeds a chapter on the furniture of Eastern countries, Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Persian, and Saracenic. Under the heading of "French Furniture," the *meubles de luxe*, from the latter half of the seventeenth

alphabetical list of the chief furniture artists and manufacturers of past times, with the country and time in which they worked, and with a third column for remarks and references.

This excellent book supplies a much needed want; it cannot fail to be of real use to the student, collector, designer, and manufacturer; whilst the general antiquary should certainly have it on his shelves as a good work of reference.

## Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

### PUBLICATIONS.

The one hundred and ninety-fourth number of volume xlix. of the *ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL* of the Royal Archæological Institute opens with a paper by that careful antiquary Rev. J. Hirst "On Guildship in Anglo-Saxon Monasteries."—The late Rev. Greville J. Chester has a posthumous article "On Archæic Engravings on Rock near Gebel in Upper Egypt."—Rev. Precentor Venables contributes "Some Account of the Roman Colonnade discovered in Bailgate, Lincoln," illustrated with a plan.—Mr. A. L. Lewis writes on "Stone Circles of Britain," arguing (but after a very shallow fashion) that they were intended "primarily as places of worship or sacrifice, and secondarily only as places of interment."—Mr. J. Park Harrison has an interesting illustrated article "On a Pre-Roman Clerestory Window and some additional Early Work recently discovered in Oxford Cathedral."—Mr. J. Bain, F.S.A. (Scot.), contributes yet another view of "Sir John Robsart and his daughter Amy, the first wife of Leicester."—One of the most interesting features of this number is an article by Dr. Munro "On Pre-historic Saws *versus* Sickles," in answer to an article in an earlier issue of this volume by Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell, entitled "Notes on Early Sickles."—Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., is again to the fore with his valuable illustrated annual article on recent discoveries of "Roman Inscriptions in Britain, 1890-1891." The list comprises several inscriptions of very high interest, notably the Colchester dedication to Mars Medoëius Campesium, the Binchester altar to the Matres Ollototæ, a Carlisle legionary tile, and a milestone of Victorinus.—The number, which is a strong one, concludes with Proceedings, Notices of Archæological Publications, and items of Archæological Intelligence.

The first number of volume vii. of the *RECORDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE*, issued by the Architectural and Archæological Society for the County of Buckingham, opens with an able preface by the editor (Mr. John Parker). In this preface the work already accomplished by the society is referred to; that which is in process of being done (such as an account of the Church Bells) is noted; the necessity of undertaking an archæological survey map of the county, with the aid of the Society of Antiquaries, is strongly enforced; and the forming of a county museum ably advocated.—Mr. John L. Myers writes a most interesting account of "John Mason, Poet and Enthusiast," who lived during the last half of the seventeenth century; it is accompanied by photographic plates of the interior (with fine Norman chancel arch) and exterior of the little disused church of Stantonbury, of which he was vicar.—Rev. Dr. Lee, F.S.A., writes a valuable paper on "Amer-sham Churchwarden's Accounts," which begin with

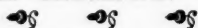
the year 1541. With regard to the mediæval lighting of our churches, a subject learnedly discussed by Messrs. Weever and Peacock in a recent volume of the *Antiquary*, these accounts show that in 33 Henry VIII. special candles were made for Our Lady's Day, Easter, Whitsuntide, and for All Hallow's Day, and for the day following that of "All Soulen."—"The Monuments at Thornton, Bucks," are described by Mr. R. H. Russell, with a plate of the Ingleton Brass, 1472.—Mr. A. H. Cocks writes on "Local Words of South Bucks, especially the Thames Valley."—The editor contributes "The Account of Subscriptions to the Present to King Charles II. from the Hundred of Durham."—Proceedings and a list of members complete the issue.

The sixth number of volume ii. of the *Quarterly Journal of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY*, after a brief record of excursions opens with a paper by Rev. C. W. Penny on "The Fairfaxes of Hurst."—Lady Russell gives a further brief instalment of "Swallowfield and its Owners."—Mr. Stephen Darby gives a peculiarly interesting short paper on the old village of "Cookham, its Name and History."—Mr. Nathaniel Hone contributes the translation of "Portions of an Assize Roll, 12 Edward I. (1283), relating to the Hundred of Beynhurst, Berks." As he says, "These rolls are interesting as presenting us with a picture of social life in the village communities of the period; the system of local government and police, and the organization of the hundred and township are here unfolded before us."—This number also includes some small-print Notes and Queries, and Reviews.

The fourth part of volume vii. of the *Transactions of the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY*, though covering the whole of 1891, consists only of forty pages. But though limited in amount, there is good material between the covers. The record of the bi-monthly meetings contains various items that are noteworthy. The longer papers are as follows: "The Early History of the Family of Hesilrige, of Noseley," by Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., a paper characterized by the thoroughness that distinguishes all that is undertaken by this capable genealogist; the first part of an excellent account of "The Roman Roads of Leicestershire," by Colonel Bellairs; a continuation of "The Parish Registers of St. Nicholas, Leicester," by T. W. Owen; "The Trinity Hospital, The Newark," with a plan, also by Colonel Bellairs.

The July number of the monthly journal of the *CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY* begins with "Some Interesting Ecclesiastical Relics," by Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore. The objects described in this paper are in the possession of some residents at Mitchelstown: (1) A pectoral cross which belonged to Bishop O'Brien, who was executed at Limerick in 1651, by order of Ireton; (2) a small crucifix of a remarkable character belonging to the same prelate; (3) an inscribed chalice, dated 1648; and (4) a large tortoiseshell snuff-box with a silver lid, having arms and inscription of the year 1778,

which is surely not an "ecclesiastical relic"!—Mr. H. W. Gilman contributes "Notes on the Siege of Cork in 1690."—Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., gives a short account of "A French Chart of Cork Harbour," printed and published in France, possibly for use against the Williamite forces of 1688.—The third of the illustrated "Biographical Sketches of Persons Remarkable in Local History" deals with Daniel Maclise.—"Carberie Rupes," a Latin poem by Dean Swift in 1723, is described and translated by Mr. J. R. O'Flanagan.—Mr. J. Grene Parry writes on "James Fitz-Gibbon, the Great Earl of Clare."—A variety of small-print matter, and the continuation of the separately-paged local poetry and local histories, combine to complete yet another good number of the only Archaeological Society of Great Britain and Ireland that has the pluck to issue a monthly journal. Good luck to it!



The August number of the journal of the EX LIBRIS SOCIETY has a good opening article by Mr. James Roberts Brown on the Book-plates of Sir Francis Fust, of Hill Court, Gloucestershire. The largest of these is an elaborate specimen of heraldry, having no less than forty quarterings, with the name of the family above each shield.—"Some American Book-Plates" is continued by Mr. Lawrence Hutton.—Mr. Walter Hamilton writes on "The Plate of Hildebrand Brandenburg, of Bibrach."—The editor contributes the second of his articles on "Modern Book-Plate Designers," this time dealing with Mr. T. Erat Harrison.—Mr. Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., writes a second paper on "Literary Book-Plates."—We would suggest to the editor to give the contents of each number either on the article or inside of the cover, the former by preference; this would be a great improvement.

#### PROCEEDINGS.

The fourth CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN UNION WITH THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on Wednesday, July 20, in the rooms of the society at Burlington House. Representatives from the following associations were present: Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, British Archaeological Association, Royal Archaeological Institute, Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, Oxford Archaeological Society, Norfolk and Norwich Antiquarian Society, Kent Archaeological Society, Bucks Archaeological Society, Midland Institute (Birmingham), Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, Shropshire Archaeological Society, Sussex Archaeological Association, Surrey Archaeological Society, Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Berks Archaeological Society, Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Society, Woolhope Field Club (Hereford), Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Association, St. Albans Archaeological and Architectural Society, Wiltshire Antiquarian Society, the Huguenot Society, Society for Preservation of Memorials of the Dead, and Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. The chair was to have been taken by Mr. A. W. Franks, C.B., President of the

Society of Antiquaries, but in his unavoidable absence it was ably filled by Sir John Evans, the late president, and subsequently by Dr. Drury Fortnum, vice-president.—The first subject for discussion was the Archaeological Survey of England. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope introduced the subject, explaining that as yet only three counties were completed—namely, Kent, Hertfordshire, and Cumberland—but that several others were now in progress. There was a brisk but technical debate as to the best marks and divisions to use in drawing up such maps, in which Messrs. Gomme, Parker, Sparrow, and Ferguson took the chief part. Mr. Brassington, of Birmingham, drew attention to photographic surveys of antiquities, and pointed out how the Midland Institute had procured valuable series of antiquarian photographs by enlisting the aid of amateur photographic societies, directing their work.—The second topic was the Classified Index of Archaeological Papers. Mr. Gomme announced that he had just completed the full index of all the papers issued by the local societies of Great Britain and Ireland, from their origin down to 1890, which will shortly be published. In addition to this Messrs. Gomme and Hope have just completed for the societies in union an index of the archaeological papers published in 1891. Mr. Hope said that it was amusing to note the difference in the requirements of the associated societies for this index: one society applied for 1,200 copies, and another for only four!—The third subject on the agenda was the "Restoration" of Ancient Buildings, upon which Mr. Micklethwaite read an incisive and vigorous paper that bristled with good points, and yet was reasonable in its advice and conclusions. Mr. Parker spoke especially against the habit of scraping the old masonry, thereby obliterating masons' marks and other historic evidence. The Chairman thought that three things combined brought about the mischievous renewing of churches: (1) a young and enthusiastic High Church parson; (2) an ill-instructed architect; and (3) an old lady with a long purse. The Rev. W. Greeny, of Norwich, drew the attention of the congress to the mischief threatened by the Dean of Norwich to the old stalls and choir-fittings of the cathedral church; he seemed to desire to turn the choir into a "great preaching place." The Rev. Dr. Cox raised a timely protest against the spoiling of old chancels by needless organ-chambers, and instanced a case in which this had recently been proposed by an "F.S.A." architect, but the proposition had happily been overruled. Mr. Brassington proposed the printing of a good pamphlet on true and improper restoration; but Mr. Ralph Nevill said that that had been already done by the Institute of Architects. Several speakers laid the chief blame of mischievous church restorations on the architects; but Mr. Micklethwaite, in reply, pointed out that no architect had any *locus standi* to destroy or otherwise until he was called in by the clergyman.—A fourth subject was the "Desirability of a New Skeleton Map of Roman Britain," introduced by Mr. Milman, Director of the Society of Antiquaries, but the project did not receive much support.—"The desirability of compiling a List of all Benefaction Tables previous to 1800 in Parish Churches" was brought forward by Mr. Gomme, and met, on the whole, with favourable consideration. It was stated



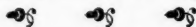
by some that the work had been already done in the old Charity Commission reports; but the Rev. Dr. Cox said that, so far as Derbyshire was concerned, those reports were capricious, fitful, and unreliable. Mr. S. W. Kershaw thought that the matter ought to be accomplished by the authorities of the church.—A paper on "Local Museums," written by Mr. Payne, and read by the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, was full of good suggestions. It was decided, after an interesting and practical discussion, to refer the paper to the Standing Committee for its revision and enlargement, so that it might be issued as a guide to the due arrangement and carrying on of provincial museums. Allusion was made to the series of papers on local museums, showing up their deficiencies and commenting on all good arrangements, which is now appearing in the *Antiquary*.—The members of the congress dined together in the evening at the Criterion, Mr. Franks, C.B., in the chair. Afterwards the president held a reception of the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House to meet the congress members. The suite of rooms contained a great variety of objects of interest specially displayed. The most important of these was the splendid collection of finger-rings, the property of Dr. Drury Fortnum, F.S.A.—On Thursday, the 21st, the delegates made an expedition to Silchester, stopping at Reading to visit the museum, where the numerous finds derived from the Silchester excavations are arranged. Special provision was made for them at Reading, but it will speedily prove inadequate if discoveries continue to be made as rapidly as they have during the last two years. In the museum Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., who has shared with Mr. St. John Hope the honour of conducting the excavations on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries, gave an admirably condensed lecture on Silchester, illustrated by a large coloured ground-plan hung against one of the walls. Mr. Fox made his explanations all the clearer by reference to careful models of different parts exposed. The more valuable architectural details were exhibited in the room where Mr. Fox lectured, such as part of the impost of a Doric pier found at the west gate, and a great Corinthian capital from the same place, which had evidently formed part of a noble pillar of the basilica. In the same room is an illustration of the bold and effective manner of the Roman roofing, put together from the original square stone shingles found on the site, and arranged in pointed diamond fashion. Here, too, were a variety of querns and of the square flue-tiles that conducted heat through the rooms from the hypocaust. The members then moved to the larger Roman gallery, which is full of well-constructed and well-arranged cases. It would have been impossible to form any idea of the varied and rich nature of this most interesting collection in so limited a time had it not been for a lecture delivered by the honorary curator, Dr. Stevens, who gave a general sketch of the whole, going into detail over some of the more salient points. At Silchester itself Mr. Fox and Mr. St. John Hope acted as guides and instructors. Those delegates who had not visited the place before seemed surprised at the extent of the area occupied by the city, now, save for a church and a single farmhouse, entirely under cultivation; and also at the massiveness and height of

the walls, constructed of great flints with layers of stone intervening here and there to give them additional strength. The central insula, where the foundations of the basilica and the forum lie uncovered, was first visited. Nothing short of an actual visit can give a due impression of the size and original grandeur of these Roman municipal buildings. The basilica itself is 270 feet long by 60 feet in breadth, and was probably 70 or 80 feet high. The forum, surrounded with offices and shops, also covered a great area. Mr. Fox explained that the necessities of the climate required a far larger basilica in Britain and in North Gaul than was considered requisite in South Europe, because the colder and more humid atmosphere obliged the great gatherings of the populace to be held under cover. This difference in climate also brought about a considerable variation in the plans of the houses from those that have been found at Pompeii. The chief centre of attraction was the small Christian basilica, uncovered last June, of which an account has already appeared in these columns. It is south-east of the forum, and in the same central insula. The apse faces west, and is flanked on each side by square chapels or rudimentary transepts. There are narrow aisles to the centre of the church, and a narthex, equalling in width the nave and aisles, runs along the east end. It is of very small dimensions, being only 42 feet long. The nave is 10 feet wide, and the aisles are each 5 feet. The nave and apse are paved with small red tesserae an inch square. In front of the apse is a square of good mosaic in black-and-white checks with a lozenge border. A few feet to the east of the church is a brick foundation, 4 feet square, with a flint-lined pit on its western side; this is supposed to have been the fountain. A short distance to the west of the church is a deep wood-lined well. A good deal of discussion took place with regard to this building and its assumed purpose. No distinctive Christian emblem has been found, but its plan is so emphatically different from those of any known examples of civil basilicas or pagan temples, and so closely in accord with plans of early Christian churches, that the arguments so far are almost irresistibly on the side of its Christian origin (as the great majority of the members of the congress seemed to think), and all that the doubters can say is, "Not proven." Mr. Fox compared the plan to certain early Christian basilicas that have been found in the African province of Numidia. The Rev. Dr. Cox did his best to raise a discussion whilst all the party were gathered round the building, but no one responded. Afterwards, to a little knot who lingered, Mr. James Parker, of Oxford, propounded the theory of a pagan temple, and suggested that the foundation to the east, supposed to have supported a fountain, was for sacrifice, and the adjoining pit a midden into which the blood flowed! But we were unable to gather that he could produce any like plan of a temple elsewhere. Another point of much interest, just uncovered before this visit, was a small opening in the wall between the south and east gates. This was thought by some to be a small postern gate; but the more likely theory, from its position on the lowest side of the city and just beneath the baths, was that it had been the sluice-gate for the exit of the bath-water and of the whole drainage system of the town; but this will be duly

proved as the excavations proceed. The rapidity at which the work advances depends entirely upon the liberality and interest of the public. There are now some thirty men employed, and the expenditure is about £25 per week.—[Abstracted from the reports of the *Builder* and the *Athenæum*.]



The ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE held its annual meeting at Cambridge, from August 9 to August 16; and the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION met at Cardiff, from August 22 to August 27. Accounts of both these meetings will be given in the October issue of the *Antiquary*.



The forty-seventh annual meeting of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Llandeilo-Fawr, Carmarthenshire, on August 8 and four following days. On Monday Sir James Williams-Drummond delivered the presidential address in the Town Hall. On Tuesday, August 9, excursions were made to *Taliaris Chapel*, temp. Charles II., and consecrated by Bishop Jeremy Taylor, which is an interesting example of architecture of that date; to *Talley Abbey*, described by Mr. Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A., which is in process of excavation; to *Talley Lake-Dwelling*, under the guidance of Rev. C. Chidlow, a most interesting mound between what are now two separate lakes, of which Dr. Munro, author of *Scottish Lake-Dwellings*, says: "We are here dealing with a lake-dwelling, or fort of a unique character, presenting special features which I have not hitherto observed in any of our Scottish or Irish Crannogs;" to *Twrla*, a mound in Glanranell Park, which seems to have served in prehistoric days as the foundation of a fortified dwelling; to *Dolan-Cothy*, the residence of Sir J. Hills-Johnes, where there are remains of a Roman villa with hypocaust and mosaics; and to the church of *Conwil Gaiio*, the chief interest of which is an inscribed-stone of the early Christian period, formerly used as the sill of the west doorway, and now fixed against the north wall of the church.—On August 10, the following places were visited, the church of St. Teilo, Llandeilo-Fawr, which may probably be regarded as the northern church of this saint's colony in Wales; in the report of the Llandeilo meeting of the association in 1855, it is called "a noble church," but unfortunately it has since been "restored," with disastrous effect, by the late Sir Gilbert Scott; *Llandyfeisant Church*, which occupies the site of an older and supposed Roman foundation; *Aberglasney House*, built by Bishop Rudd in 1615; *Cwrt Henry*, an old Welsh mansion, with a pre-Reformation domestic chapel; *Castell Dryslwyn*, a mediæval fortress with lancet windows; *Llanarthney*, where a paper was read by Rev. T. T. Beresford on a fine Hiberno-Saxon wheel-cross bearing a mutilated munusculæ inscription; *Middleton Hall*, where is preserved a bilingual inscribed-stone of the early Christian period; and *Golden Grove*, the seat of the Earl of Cawdor, where the remarkable monument called the Cross of Eiudon will be described by Mr. J. Romilly Allen.—On August 11, the chief places of interest visited by the association were *Derwydd*, the residence of Mr. Stepney-Gulston;

it has the doorway and window of a chapel which is said to have existed here in the time of King John; also a porch with the armorial bearings of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K.G., and the Tudor rose, date circa 1485. In the entrance-hall is a chimney-piece dated 1644, with the arms of the Vaughans of Derwydd and the Tewdwr lion; also the celebrated "Hoda cum Tewdwr" cabinet, having upon it the following coats-of-arms: Hoda cum Tewdwr, Hoda cum Martin, Hoda cum Jordan, Hoda cum Kuhylyn, referred to in the pedigrees by George Owen (1591); and four old Welsh carved chests. The library has a fine Early-Tudor ceiling and a fifteenth-century tapestry. King John is said to have stayed here in 1210, and the Earl of Richmond before he became Henry VII. The stone arch of the fire-place in the "King's room" is of early date, the frieze being later and incorporating the royal arms with quarterings of Sir Rhys ap Thomas and others. In Sir Rhys ap Thomas's room there is a fine old mantel-shelf, with portions of his carved bedstead, decorated with battle scenes and heraldic devices. In this house is also an interesting collection of MSS. and antiquities from the neighbourhood; *Pant-y-Llyn* Bone Caves, upon which a descriptive paper was read by Mr. Stepney-Gulston; *Llandybie* church, with an old font that has an indecipherable inscription; the mediæval fortress of *Castell Carreg Cennen*, perched on the summit of a perpendicular cliff; and *Cwrt Bryn-y-Beirdd*, pronounced by Professor Babington to be one of the most interesting specimens in existence of a gentleman's house of the time of Edward II.—The fourth and last excursion, on August 12, included visits to *Carn Goch*, where Mr. Edward Laws gave a lecture on the remains, and conducted the members over the site of this prehistoric fortress city; *Castell Mewrig*, a well-preserved earthwork, with traces of masonry, of a remarkable kind; the lately-restored church of *Llangadock*; and the two parish churches of Llandingat and Llanfair, at the respective ends of the town of *Llandovery*, both of which belong to the fifteenth century.—At the evening meeting, at the Cawdor Arms, Llandeilo, the following papers were read: "The Architecture of Talley Abbey," by Mr. S. W. Williams, F.S.A.; "The History of Talley Abbey," by Mr. Edward Owen; "Teilo Churches," by Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund, F.S.A.; and "Ancient Tenures," by Mr. D. Slenfer Thomas.—A special word of praise must be given to the admirable illustrated programme of sixteen pages issued to the members, which was due we feel sure to the industry of Mr. J. Romilly Allen, the editor of the society's journal.



The annual excursion of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION was made on July 27 to Burton Agnes and Bridlington Priory. Mr. J. W. Walker, F.S.A., honorary secretary, is again to be congratulated on the excellent programme issued to the members, which has become a speciality of this old-established society. At the fine Elizabethan hall of Burton Agnes, built by Sir Henry Griffith, 1601-3, Mr. John Bilson, the local honorary secretary for the Holderness branch of the association, gave a graphic sketch of its history.


He said that while the excursions of their society had been principally and quite properly concerned with mediæval antiquities, he hoped that the visit to an Elizabethan house would be considered a welcome variation. The architecture of the Earlier English Renaissance had, in his opinion, received far too little attention from archaeologists in the past. It was true that Yorkshire was not rich in houses of this period; still, Yorkshire could boast not a few such houses, and he thought they must admit that Burton Agnes was one of the best. These houses were speaking witnesses of the social changes of the time. The fortified style of the mediæval times had given way to a desire for domestication and refinement, and the prosperity which resulted from the peaceful rule of Elizabeth gave a great impulse to house building; and though many of their details were derived from Italy or France, their general design was an essentially English development. They retained the high gables and modified the mullioned windows of their mediæval predecessors, and imparted to the whole a quite distinctive character of their own, with great dignity and stateliness, and with a flavour, too, of the classicism and pedantry which characterized the literature and habits of their time. The attention of the members was drawn to a magnificently-carved chimney-piece, representing the parable of the wise and foolish virgins, and below that the five senses. The hall screen, which, it is said, was brought from Barmston, the former residence of the Boynton family, is also a splendid specimen of the carver's art, being adorned with representations of the Sibyls, the twelve tribes, the four Evangelists, and numerous other subjects. From the hall the visitors made their way up the beautiful old oak staircase, hung with works of art, to a bedroom reserved for special occasions, in which there were more specimens of carving, while the ceiling is of a most elaborate design in plaster.—The church of St. Martin was next visited, the main features of which, including various early tombs and effigies, were described by the rector, Rev. J. Denney.—The old Priory Church of Bridlington was described, with his usual acumen, by that best of all monastic authorities, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. He prefaced his remarks by drawing a distinction between the three classes of religious houses, which, he said, might be divided into those with a history and no building, those which had both a history and buildings, and those that had buildings but no history. Meaux in Holderness was an example of the first kind, for there was full documentary history of it, but no buildings to see; Fountains Abbey was a specimen of the second kind, and Bridlington of the third. Here there was no history; the buildings themselves had to tell their own tale. By history, he meant the history of the building itself, and not of its possessions. Of Bridlington they had one remarkable document, a survey taken just before the suppression in order to ascertain the value of the lead and materials in that part of the monastery which belonged to the prior and convent; for Bridlington, like Bolton, was a divided church, the eastern half belonging to the monastic community, and the western half being the parish church. At the suppression, therefore, the parish half was preserved, while the eastern half was

destroyed. Describing in detail the architecture of the church and the great difference in design between the south side and the north, which he accounted for on the supposition that the existence of a cloister and prior's lodging, which stood against the south wall of the nave, was the cause of there being fewer and shorter windows on the ground story than on the south side. Mr. Hope drew attention to the remarkable angle at which the east wall was set with regard to the nave. This was owing to the destroyed eastern half of the church having been built at so great an angle with the axis of the nave, that from the west door of the nave it was doubtful whether the east window could be seen at all. This he rather ascribed to careless setting-out on the part of the builders than to any symbolical intention. Having called attention to the different features of the church, such as the arms, tombstones, and a fragment of a very rich Norman cloister, Mr. Hope led the party round the outside of the building, and pointed out the site of the cloister, the prior's lodging, the "frater," the kitchen, and other offices. The chapter-house, he said, according to the description in the survey, must have been ten-sided, with an elevated conical roof like the chapter-house at York, only not so wide.



The third meeting of the ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND, of two days' duration, was held at Ripon and neighbouring places. There was a large party present. On assembling at the Unicorn Hotel, Ripon, at noon on July 28, carriages were found waiting, and a short drive found the party at the far-famed ruins of Fountains Abbey. The president, the Rev. Canon Greenwell, F.R.S., F.S.A., addressed the members on the history of the place, dwelling upon the fact that Fountains, unlike many of our great abbeys, did not owe its existence to the patronage of a great lord, but had been founded, so to speak, by the monks themselves on their quitting the great Benedictine monastery of St. Mary's, York. Mr. C. C. Hodges then gave a long address on the arrangements of a Cistercian house, and the use of the various portions of it. Beginning with the church, he explained that it was not built for congregational worship, but for the use of the monks, conversi, familiares, and mercenarii, the four separate sections of the inmates of the house. The guests also had a portion of the church for their use. He compared the beautiful Early English nine altars at Fountains with that at Durham, remarking that as the same building at Durham was some years later in date than that at Fountains, it was a great improvement on the design. He thought the same architect had had to do with both, and that he was a Kentish man. For it was under Abbot John, of Kent, that the greater part of the nine altars at Fountains was erected, and the Kentish form of the Early English was traceable in both, and also in one or two churches belonging to Durham of the same period, as though the same architect had had to do with them all. Adjoining to the cloister he described the various buildings surrounding it, remarking that he was indebted to the Rev. J. T. Fowler and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope for some of his information, these gentlemen having

corrected many of the former designations of the various buildings. The most important of these was the fixing of the kitchen in its right place, and showing that the building formerly pointed out as the kitchen was in reality the "warming house."—At four o'clock the drive was continued to Markenfield Hall, a highly-interesting mediæval house, not often visited. The moat remains filled with water all round, and the only access to the courtyard is still, as formerly, over a bridge and through the gate-house. The bridge, however, is modern, and the gate-house of Elizabethan date. Mr. Hodges described the house, giving an account of the arrangements of a mediæval house of the period, and remarking that Markenfield was of special interest, as its date is known, there being a license to crenellate in 1310. It retains the hall, chapel, kitchen, butlery, and solar of the early house. There are many additions of the fifteenth century and later dates, but all the buildings round the courtyard are ancient. The foundations of the external stone steps to the hall, which is on the first floor, were found some years ago.—On returning to Ripon, quarters were taken for the night at the Unicorn. After dinner much amusement was caused by some of the members going into the market-place to hear the horn blown at nine o'clock. This custom is still maintained, the horn-blower giving three long blasts on the market-cross, and then going to the mayor's house to give another. The meaning of the blowing in the market-place was to indicate to the inhabitants that the watch had been set for the night. The horn-blower was taken into the coffee-room, and informed the company as to his office and its perquisites, and said that though he had held it for some years, he had only missed blowing one night. But he failed to see any joke, when the president gravely remarked: "Then what became of the town that night?"—Next morning (July 29) the party drove to West Tanfield, a most picturesque village, containing a castle and a church and a long street, the houses on one side of which are built on the sloping bank of the Ure close to the water's edge. The view of the village from the bridge is one not to be forgotten. In the street is a mediæval house with pointed-moulded doorways, and shoulder-headed doorways and windows. This is no doubt the house where the master and two chantry priests dwelt, who served the Marmion chantries. The present state of the church is enough to cure any sensible person of the "restoration" mania. A list of the things destroyed since 1860 would be a long one, but they include an Early Norman chancel arch, and a quantity of "Early English" woodwork. The roofs are modern and prickly with nasty carving, the seats are mean and hideous, and the whole interior, but for the seven fine effigies, would be repulsive, and yet we read thus of the church in 1852: "There is something most imposing and solemn about the greenly mildewed effigies on the floor, the ghastly whiteness of the figures on the high tomb, the unoccupied chancel, the decaying glass, and the whole ancestral appearance of Tanfield Church."—The next visit was to one of the three great circles on Thornbrough Moor. These circles are in a line with each other, are 220 yards in diameter, and the two extreme ones in the row are a mile apart. The centre circle has

openings in its circumscribing mounds opposite to one another, and in a line with the two outer circles. The outer circles have openings only on the side next the centre circle , so that a line drawn from the centre of one outer circle to the centre of the other outer circle would pass through all the four openings. Canon Greenwell gave a long and learned address on these and similar prehistoric monuments. He said the only other similar circles in this country were those at Arbor Low, in Derbyshire, and King Arthur's Round Table, in Westmoreland. After recounting the numerous theories which have been propounded as to their use, he said he thought the most reasonable—in fact, the only tenable—one was that they had been used for great tribal assemblies or Parliaments.—On returning to Ripon the minster was visited. Its history and its connection, through St. Wilfrid, with early Christianity in the kingdom of Northumbria, was given with great length and learning by the president. Mr. Hodges then spoke for an hour on the architectural history of the building, which he traced from the time of St. Wilfrid to its restoration under the late Sir Gilbert Scott. After dining at the Unicorn Hotel the members took the train for the north, having spent two days both pleasantly and usefully.



The members of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY had a pleasant day's perambulation of Norwich on July 26. The company assembled at the Junior Institute, where Rev. W. Hudson read a valuable paper on "Tombland and its Story;" Tombland was the name of the centre of the pre-Norman burgh of Norwich. The church of St. George, Tombland, was well described by Mr. E. A. Fillett, and the Rev. C. R. Manning drew the attention of the visitors to a locker situated south of the chancel arch, in which the processional cross was once deposited. He believed this was the only locker of the kind existing in Norwich churches, although it was frequently found in Suffolk. In the afternoon the company assembled in the palace garden, where Rev. Sidney Pelham read a paper descriptive of the ruin of the porch of the great hall (commonly known as Bishop Salmon's Gateway), and of Bishop Alnwick's Gateway. With regard to the former he pleaded earnestly, not for its restoration, but for its preservation from further ruin. The president (Sir Francis Boileau) said that it was most desirable that something should be done to prevent the building from getting into a crumbling and ruinous condition, and he was sure it was the wish of every member of the society that it should be preserved in the future with most religious care. Dr. Bateley thoroughly endorsed the remarks of the president, and was of opinion that such relics of antiquity ought to be scrupulously preserved. The president hoped that Dr. Bensly would see whether steps could be taken to render this interesting building sufficiently sound by removing causes which were picturesque but destructive. The undertaking would not be of a very formidable nature. Dr. Bensly said he felt the force of Sir Francis Boileau's remarks. If left in its present condition, with trees growing on its roof, it would become in a worse state than it was



at present. It was a beautiful specimen of early Decorated work, and deserved to be taken great care of. Some of the visitors afterwards ascended the newel staircase, and entered the quaint upper chamber of the porch. The beautiful groined roof was greatly admired, but at places, where the shrubs and trees were growing, the roots had displaced some of the stonework through which the rain had fallen and contributed to the general decay.—Leaving the grounds by the east gate, the party proceeded to the Cow Tower, a red-brick tower about 45 feet high and 24 feet in diameter, about which Mr. J. W. Howard contributed a paper.—The same gentleman also supplied a brief but interesting paper on the Bishop's Bridge. Shortly after one of the feuds between the monks and citizens, in 1275, the prior obtained permission to erect a bridge with a gate upon it. It was to be kept in repair jointly by the bishop and the prior. The present bridge had always been called Bishop's Bridge, from Roger de Skernyng, who was the prelate at the date when the permission was given. About the time at which the Cow Tower and other defences of the city were taken in hand, the citizens became possessed of the entrance, and from that date (1393) till the present time it had always been maintained at the public charge. The bridge, consisting of three bays, was 90 feet long and 15 feet wide in its narrowest part, and had a very low parapet, with semicircular recesses. Beneath the parapet on the south side were two curious carved masks as corbels supporting the weatherings to the abutments, and in the groining of the centre arch were some very bold boss-heads. As a singular specimen of an early bridge, of which so few existed in England, it was to be hoped that, however detrimental it might be to the very limited river traffic, it might long be preserved.—The members next ascended Gas Hill, where Dr. Bensly, in Mr. Snowdon's garden, read a good paper on St. Leonard's Priory and Kett's Castle. The paper thus opened: "We stand on the site of St. Leonard's Priory, on Surrey Mount, the camping-ground of Kett in 1549. I was about to say the 'rebel' Kett, but many persons now think that it was his misfortune to live in advance of his time. If he had lived in these days he would probably have been returned at the recent election, and by a large majority, as a successful candidate for the representation in Parliament of some division of the county of Norfolk."—A further paper was read by Dr. Bensly on the Lollard's Pit, on the rising ground above that site, and the afternoon's ramble was brought to a conclusion by tea in the grounds of Thorpe Hamlet Vicarage.—After tea Rev. J. W. Millard read a paper on a curious Swan Roll that he exhibited, of the year 1598, containing about 300 marks.

The DORSET FIELD CLUB held one of its pleasant days at Sherborne on Wednesday, August 3. The members met at the station at 11.30, and proceeded at once to the "almshouse of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist," where a most interesting paper was read by the Rev. C. H. Mayo, R.D. This almshouse, though upwards of 450 years have passed by since it came into existence, is still in the full vigour of active and increasing usefulness. The

founders were Robert Nevyle, Bishop of Salisbury; Humphry Stafford, of Hook, Dorset, knt.; Margaret Gogh, of Berwyke, Dorset, widow; John Fauntleroy, of Alfeston; and John Baret, of Sherborne. The original deed of foundation, dated 10 Jan., 16 Hen VI., is still in excellent preservation, with the seals of the five co-founders attached. This and other deeds were shown, as was also the original silver seal of the corporation. Mr. Mayo has been the first who has traced the history of the almshouse from these original sources, though one of the deeds has been printed in Dugdale. Mr. J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, F.G.S., president of the club, thanked Mr. Mayo for his paper. After inspecting the fine church of Milborne Port, and visiting on the way the interesting old chancel of Osborne Church, the club proceeded to Sherborne Castle, where the members were hospitably entertained at luncheon by J. K. D. Wingfield Digby, Esq., M.P. Afterwards a walk was taken to the old castle, and the ruins and earthworks were inspected. In the afternoon Dr. T. R. Atkinson, of Sherborne, kindly invited the members to tea at his house. Bright weather added its charms to the other enjoyments of the day.

The summer conference of the members of the HUGUENOT SOCIETY was held at Colchester, on July 21 and 22. On the first day the members were received at the Town Hall by the Mayor (Mr. Wilson Marryge), who referred to the many objects of interest which surrounded Colchester, especially in reference to the refugee settlements and the Dutch congregation, who came over during the persecution by the Duke of Alva in the time of Elizabeth and settled there, founding an industry in cloth. He did not think there was any county in England that had more reason to be grateful to the efforts of the refugees, both the Huguenot and the Dutch refugees, than the county of Essex. Not only Colchester, but the country districts also had benefited very much by the introduction by them of manufactures, such as that of crape, from the continent of Europe. Then, again, there were cloth factories in Colchester, and he believed there were one or two in Halstead; whilst their fellow townsman, Major Bale, had, within the last few weeks, brought under their attention a building in the village of Dodham which had proved, he (the Mayor) believed, to be almost a complete cloth factory as it existed in the Tudor period. The building had now been transformed into cottages, but the whole outline and plan of the buildings could be seen where the manufacture was carried on. He had received from Sir Claude de Crespigny, who was a representative of one of the great French families, some very interesting original documents relating to the efforts made previous to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and during the period that Edict was promulgated, by his ancestors there to obtain more freedom for the struggling Protestant Churches in North France. They were most interesting original documents, which would be exhibited for inspection. There were also to be seen pictures which were prepared by a member of the Crespigny family, and the registers of the church of St. Giles, which contained the names of many French and Dutch families.—

Mr. Henry Laver, F.S.A., traced the history of the town of Colchester, in an able paper, from A.D. 43, entering with much fulness into the important changes that came over the trades and welfare of Colchester from 1570, when the first regular settlement of foreign refugees, consisting of eleven households, comprising fifty persons, was here established.—Mr. Moens, F.S.A., said that he had that morning gone through the registers of the Parliamentary voters of the borough, and found fifty names of people who were obviously descendants from the Huguenots, such as Vaizey, Parmenter, Marchant, De la Cœur, Durrant, Devall, Luen, etc. [But some names in his list were very far-fetched, and were certainly in England centuries before Huguenot refugee times, such as Cox, Fisher, Langley, or Cole.]—In the afternoon the members proceeded to Layer Marney Towers and church, visiting *en route* Copford church. The various things of interest at Copford church were described by the Rev. B. Ruck-Keene, rector. At Layer Marney the Rev. J. H. Boys, rector, conducted the party over the church, and explained the various objects of interest therein. It was mentioned that at the altar-tomb of one of the lords of Marney candles were burning within the last 120 years. This was probably the latest instance in the kingdom of anything of the kind. A visit was then paid to Layer Marney Towers. The unique terra-cotta brickwork ornamentation of the tower was specially pointed out.—In the evening a conversazione was held at the Castle Library. The Corporation Museum was also open for inspection, and on a table in the library were all the Corporation regalia and a great many interesting documents from the muniment-room. These included lists of the “strangers,” dated 1584; all the royal charters of the borough; the Monday Court Book, 1571 to 1576, containing lists of the refugees and their places of abode; the Red Book or Oath Book, 1327 to 1563; the Town Subsidy Rolls, dated 1600; the rules of the Weavers’ Company, dated “44th year of Elizabeth”; and a transcript of all baptisms at the Dutch Church, 1648 to 1728, by W. J. C. Moens.—On the second day a special service was held in the church of All Saints, and the members subsequently paid visits of inspection to the following places: The ruins of the priory of St. Botolph; St. Giles’ Church, another of the churches set apart for the refugees in Colchester, and where is the tomb of Lucas and Lisle; the gateway of the abbey of St. John and the old mill near Bourne Pond; Balkern Gate and town wall; and the church of St. Peter, where the tablet to the martyrs burnt at Colchester in Queen Mary’s reign was inspected.

On Saturday, August 13, the members of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY made an expedition to Langar and Wiverton, Notts. The party left Derby (Great Northern Station) at 10.25 a.m. Barnstone Station was reached in an hour, and the members proceeded to Langar (1½ miles), where the church was shown by the Rev. H. Wood. Langar Hall was visited by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Montford. After luncheon at the Unicorn, Langar, the party proceeded to Wiverton, where the owner, Mrs. Chaworth Musters, received

and conducted them over this most “cavalier stronghold,” which has become recently renowned through Mrs. Musters’ historical romance.

The July excursion of the UPPER NORWOOD ATHE-NEUM was to Amberley, and then to Parham House, the seat of Lord Zouch. The expedition was under the guidance of Mr. J. Stanley, of the *Illustrated London News*, who read an excellent paper. At Amberley was found in 1834, six feet below the level of the soil and 150 yards from the river, a British canoe, now preserved in the British Museum. Many Celtic remains have been discovered; there is no doubt the Romans inhabited this part of Sussex, for at a distance of about four miles is a large Roman villa. The ancient road (Stane Street) from Regnum (Chichester) passed through Bignor on its way to London. The episcopal history of Amberley and its castle dates from a very early period, probably about the year A.D. 670, and is associated with the fortunes of Ceadwalla, subsequently King of the West Saxons. He surrendered this manor to Wilfrith, Bishop of Selsey, to endow that see, and when at the Norman Conquest the bishopric was removed to Chichester it was still vested in the see. The Bishops of Chichester had an episcopal residence here in the Early Norman period, but not a castellated one before the time of William Rede. In the reign of Henry I. we find Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, obtained a grant of free warren in Amberley. He died in 1244. Historical notices point to episcopal quarters at Amberley more or less residential in the thirteenth century. Among these is the record that Bishop Gilbert de Sancto Leofardo resorted from Amberley to Houghton Chapel on Christmas Eve, 1292, in order to receive the Earl of Arundel, who came from East Dean that he might be absolved. This was in consequence of some poaching or hunting transactions of the Earl in Houghton Forest, and of his conduct towards the Bishop when remonstrated with; but perhaps the most celebrated prelate who resided here was Bishop Rede, who built the present castle in the reign of Richard II., A.D. 1379, and fortified it with great walls and the massive gateway, which is now standing. The old church, which is close to the castle, was built by Bishop Neville in 1230. It contains many details of interest. At the inner doorway a brass slab in two pieces, removed from the chancel about the twelfth or thirteenth century, is worked in the pavement of the porch. The font is Norman, and was in about a dozen pieces, but has been restored and put together. On the eastern walls are traces of mural paintings, one representing our Saviour with the nimbus sitting on the lap of the Virgin Mary. On the south wall a few lines depict the Salutation. Of consecration crosses two only remain. A pulpit hour-glass stand was fixed in the north wall. In the south aisle is a small brass to John Wantelle, 1424; a tabard, with short sleeves worn over the armour, is enamelled green with the tigers’ heads silvered.—Parham Hall, the seat of Lord Zouch, the oldest parts of which go back to Tudor and Elizabethan dates, contains a multitude of treasures, but is chiefly celebrated for its fine collection of armour, much of which was brought together by Robert Curzon, the great Eastern traveller,

younger son of the first Viscount Curzon. From the desecrated church of St. Irene, at Constantinople, he carried away the armour that some of the Christian knights had worn when defending Constantinople against the attack of the Sultan Mahomet, the second in 1452, and from Herculaneum, Scandinavia, and elsewhere, helmets, shields, and swords were obtained, until his accumulation of arms formed the most perfect and extensive collection in England, and, with the exception of the collection at Athens, the most important in the world. There are Etruscan, Roman, and ancient British helmets; there is the one worn by Robert Bruce, while another still contains a skull-bone transfixed by an arrow; there are helmets of bronze and of silver, and helmets of every conceivable shape and size. There is the earliest set of forged ring-armour known to exist, and there, too, is a perfect suit of tilting armour of the fifteenth century, the only one in England.

The members of the BRADFORD ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY visited Baildon Moor on July 16. The party assembled in the grounds of Ardyngnook, the residence of Mr. Edwin Speight, and charmingly situated upon the elevated plateau at the base of Hope Hill, where a brief descriptive account was given by Mr. Cudworth of the archaeological features of the immediate locality. The lofty eminence of Baildon Moor, 925 feet above sea-level, and commanding a view of the surrounding neighbourhood, was, Mr. Cudworth pointed out in the course of his remarks, just the kind of position which the primitive inhabitants of this part of Yorkshire would take advantage of as a settlement. That the position had been so utilized he should clearly demonstrate by the evidence afforded even after the lapse of time by the numerous depressions, probably the abodes of the aboriginals, the cairns and barrows, their burial-place, and the various lines of entrenchments needful for protection and defence, while the early occupation of the surrounding neighbourhood was conclusively proved by the number of flint implements, arrow-heads, spear-heads, knives, scrapers, etc., which had been picked up within the past eighteen months, principally by Mr. John E. Preston and his son. Examples of several of these implements were exhibited. The fact of the more recent and yet remote occupation of Hope Hill Mr. Cudworth demonstrated by exhibiting specimens of very rude pottery recently brought to light in excavations upon Hope Hill, and also by a quantity of iron scoria, the remains of iron smelting. Mr. Elliott Steel, M.A., also gave a description of the geological features of the neighbourhood, noting the disposition of the coal measures, and showing how the shale, flag, and sandstone beds were disposed. The party then ascended Hope Hill, noting the probable positions of the pit-dwellings on the way, as well as the line of an ancient British trackway, which extended from the ford at Baildon Bottom, across Baildon Green, and forward to Ilkley. They were much interested in an examination of the pottery-field on Hope Hill, where an excavation disclosing a large quantity of rude pottery had been kindly made by Mr. Joseph Moulson. Passing for-

ward over the high plain, numerous cairns were pointed out, and also shallow stone workings, in which fossil trees were found. Proceeding to Acrehowe, where there are numerous remains of cairns and barrows, the party returned by Dob-rudden, where several cup-and-ring marked rocks were shown them, and then proceeded across Eldwick Glen to Littlebeck Hall, Gilstead, the residence of Mr. John E. Preston. Here an inspection was made of Mr. Preston's extensive and valuable collection of Cyprian pottery, recently acquired from the famous Cesnola collection, and also examined the flint implements collected in the locality.

The third excursion of the archaeological section of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE for the present year was to the district of Claines, in Worcestershire. A party of about thirty ladies and gentlemen, among whom were the Mayor of Birmingham (Councillor Lawley Parker), Messrs. Jonathan Pratt, Alfred Hill, W. J. Churchill, C. F. Grimley, and Dr. Wynne Thomas, left Birmingham by train, and on arriving at Fernhill Heath Station were met by Mr. Richard H. Murray, a local antiquary, who kindly gave the party the advantage of his leadership during the excursion. From here a picturesque walk led to Claines church, where the vicar (the Rev. A. S. Porter, F.S.A.), who is a well-known and keen archaeologist, read a short and interesting paper on the church, which he had prepared for the benefit of the party. The building—a remarkably large one for a country church—dates from the Norman period; the nave, however, is of the fourteenth century, and is of unusual height for this district, and chapels have been added during the fifteenth century. A stone staircase at the side probably led to a passage across the north aisle screen, which was evidently connected with a wood loft. The screens themselves, together with a quantity of ornaments of the Tudor period, have unfortunately disappeared. The font is strangely enough placed in the north chapel, and, probably with the view of enabling the congregation to hear the christening service, two curious "squints" have been made. Some ancient deeds relating to the church (including the registers) were, by the courtesy of the vicar, also exhibited. A further walk was then made to Porter's Mill, an interesting old half-timbered house, built about the year 1503. The Porter family, whose mansion was pulled down during the early part of this century, lived at the mill for a short time. On the wall of the hall there is a memorial of a visit by Queen Elizabeth—Tudor roses, the arms of England quartered with France, and the letters E.R. in fine plaster-work. A stone over one of the doors inscribed with the arms of Ffoliot Cornwall, Bishop of Worcester, 1808, has no proper connection with the house, having been bought at a sale, and fixed there by the last owner. Afterwards Martin Hussingtree was visited. The church here contains a wooden belfry, and wooden piers separate a small aisle from the nave.—The next and last excursion this year will be on August 27, and will be for the whole day to Woollaton Hall, a picturesque Elizabethan mansion, near Nottingham.

A preliminary meeting of those interested in the formation of a BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY was held on July 15, at 20, Hanover Square, London, Mr. R. C. Christie presiding. An address in support of the proposal was delivered by Mr. W. A. Copinger, in which the following among others were set forth as the aims of the society: (a) to bring together bibliographical workers and book-lovers from all parts for the purposes of conference and mutual help; (b) to organize a systematic method of treating all questions relating to the description, history, authorship, printing, and publication of books; (c) to contribute, by means of co-operative effort, to the formation of a general catalogue of English literature, taking as a basis the printed catalogue of the British Museum; (d) to assist in the compilation of special bibliographies, to be dealt with by committees appointed from time to time for the purpose; (e) to undertake the occasional printing and publication of bibliographical works; (f) to hold periodical meetings for the discussion of papers and the exhibition of works of bibliographical interest. The following resolutions were unanimously passed: 1. That this meeting is of opinion that a society be established, to be called the Bibliographical Society, and that the objects of the society be—(a) the acquisition of information upon subjects connected with bibliography; (b) the promotion and encouragement of bibliographical studies and researches; (c) the printing and publishing of works connected with bibliography. 2. That the amount of the annual subscription be one guinea. 3. That the following gentlemen constitute a provisional committee, with power to form the society on the basis laid down in the foregoing resolutions, and to draw up rules to be submitted to the first meeting (to be called as soon as convenient) of those who may have given in their names as desirous of joining the society, viz., Lord Charles Bruce, Mr. R. C. Christie, Mr. W. A. Copinger, Mr. R. S. Faber, Dr. Richard Garnett, Mr. J. T. Gilbert, Mr. Sidney Lee, Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister, Mr. Talbot B. Reed, Mr. J. H. Slater, Mr. H. B. Wheatley, and Mr. Charles Welch. 4. That Mr. Talbot Baines Reed, 4, Fann Street, London, E.C., be appointed hon. secretary *pro tem*.

On August 11 the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Rye and Winchelsea, which ancient ports, long since left behind by the receding sea, furnish quite a happy hunting-ground for antiquaries. There was a preliminary luncheon with the Mayor of Rye; then a visit to Rye Church, known as "the cathedral of East Sussex," which was described by the vicar, and afterwards to the Town Hall, the Ypres Tower, the Landgate, the Monastery, the "Needles," the site of the ancient Mint, the Strand Gate, and Queen Elizabeth's Well, all which were explained by experts. Rye's venerable but still more faded and shrunken neighbour (Winchelsea) was taken on the following day. Among the subjects of papers read were "Rye under the Commonwealth," by Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., the brilliant historian; "Rye Church," by Mr. R. T. Blomfield, the architect; and the topography of the Battle of Hastings, by Sir George F. Duckett, who took in hand the question whether we are to stand by the ancient name of that historic fight or adopt the

much-disputed "Senlac," in deference to the authority of the late Professor Freeman.

The annual spring excursion of the CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB took place on June 2, under the management of Mr. Forster Alleyne, the acting honorary secretary of the club during Mr. Alfred Hudd's absence from England. On reaching Trowbridge from Bristol carriages were in readiness, in which the members drove through Rood Ashton Park to the fine old priory church at Edington, where they were met by the vicar (Mr. Long), and after inspecting the exterior, on which remains of twelve consecration crosses still exist, they entered the church, which is a most valuable example of the transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style. It was begun in 1352 by Bishop Edington, the predecessor of William of Wykeham in the see of Winchester, and dedicated in 1361. It has recently been carefully restored under the direction of Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. Mr. Long explained the salient features whereby it is believed the ancient arrangement has been adhered to, the nave being used for parochial purposes, and the Lady Chapel (or chancel), formerly confined to the use of the religious order (the Bonhommes), having been fitted with a second altar, was used for daily service.—Mr. Robert Hall Warren and Mr. Thomas S. Pope made some remarks on the architecture, the latter calling special attention to the effigies of the four Evangelists, some of the most beautiful work of its date that remains in England.—Proceeding to Steeple Ashton, the party inspected the church and vicarage, under the guidance of Prebendary Bond, who also produced the ancient record book, dating from early in the sixteenth century, and which contains a list of the vestments of the church in 1549. The church is Perpendicular, with a lofty clerestory. The tower, 93 feet high, was formerly surmounted by a spire of equal height, but this was destroyed by lightning in 1670. After luncheon the visitors drove on to Keevil, where the vicar received them at the church, a noticeable feature of which is the beautifully-toned sanctus-bell still *in situ*, and also showed them the ancient and very picturesque manor-house in the absence of the owner, Mrs. Kenrick. The next stoppage was at South Wraxall manor-house, a beautiful and interesting example of mediæval domestic architecture, the property of Mr. Walter Long, who kindly opened it for inspection after its recent partial restoration. The buildings surround three sides of a court, the most ancient being the entrance gateway, the fine oriel of the room over it, and the hall, with its porch and bays, a work probably of 1433. On reaching Bradford-on-Avon, Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., took charge of the party, which visited successively the remains of the priory, the parish church, and the little Saxon church built early in the eighth century by St. Aldhelm, "probably the most ancient unaltered church in England, showing the singular analogy between the earlier and later imitations of Roman architecture." It consists of a chancel, nave, and north porch, with an incised arcade along the outside walls, and on each side of the chancel-arch are sculptured figures of angels. This was the concluding item of the day's programme, after which



Mrs. Beddoe most hospitably entertained the travellers at the Chantry. A visit to the famous Barton Barn, dating from the fourteenth century, brought the excursion to a close.

The annual meeting of the DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND ART was held this year at Plymouth. The proceedings began on Tuesday, July 27, by a meeting of the council at the Athenæum, and at half-past three the members were formally welcomed by the mayor in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall. After refreshments had been partaken of, a general meeting was held, under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Worth, at the Athenæum; and at eight o'clock, in the same place, Mr. A. H. A. Hamilton, the president for the year, delivered an address, in which he dealt with economic changes, borrowing his illustrations chiefly from the county of Devon. On Wednesday Mr. R. N. Worth read the fourteenth report of the Barrow Committee, and the tenth report (second series) of the Committee on the Climate of Devon was read by Mr. P. F. S. Amery in the absence of Mr. Glyde. Mr. Amery also read the eleventh report of the Committee on Devonshire Folk-lore, in which reference was made to the superstitions condemned in the Penitential of Bishop Bartholomew of Exeter (1161-1184). Among weather sayings were the following:

A Saturday moon  
Comes seven years too soon;

and

If a cat sleeps on her brain,  
It's a sure sign of rain.

Mr. R. N. Worth contributed "Notes on Roman Devon," and Mr. F. H. Colson, M.A., read a paper on "Herrick in Devonshire." There were two papers on Plymouth: the first, entitled "Some Causes affecting the Origin of Plymouth," by Mr. Trelawny Saunders; the second, described as "Some Years' Reminiscences of Plymouth," by Mr. W. F. Collier. In the course of his remarks Mr. Collier alluded to an interesting relic—the iron chair formerly kept on the Barbican for ducking purposes. The subject of the next paper, contributed by Mrs. G. H. Radford, was "Thomas Larkham," an eccentric character of the seventeenth century. Sir John Phear discoursed on "Additional Discoveries at the Castle, Exeter"; and a paper was read by the Rev. S. G. Harris, M.A., on "Samuel Hieron, a Devonshire vicar of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I." Hieron was the parson of Modbury, and, according to Mr. Robert Hill, "did so demean himself that he dyed, that not only the people of Modbury, but many other places of that countie were much comforted by his paynes in preaching. He was revered of the poore, admired of the rich, countenanced of the great ones, and respected of all." Wednesday's proceedings included also the reading of the fourth report of the Committee on Devonshire Records by Mr. Brook- ington Rowe; and papers were read by Mr. Winslow Jones on "Sir John de Sully, K.G."; by the Rev. Canon Brownlow, M.A., on "St. Boniface in England"; and by Mr. R. N. Worth on "Materials for a Census of Devonian Granites and Felsites." On

Thursday Mr. P. F. S. Amery read "A chapter in Devonshire History—County Defence in 1794-97"; and Dr. Brushfield dealt with the furniture, plate, and oak carvings of "The Church of All Saints, East Budleigh." Mr. R. N. Worth contributed an important paper on the "Stone Rows of Dartmoor." He stated that such rows were more common in Dartmoor than in any other part of the world, and expressed the opinion that they were purely sepulchral. Mr. Arthur B. Prowse followed with a paper on "The Bounds of the Forest of Dartmoor." Then came a paper on "Recent Additions to our knowledge of the Natural History of some Devonshire Sea Fishes." The subjects of the remaining papers were as follows: "Canonsleigh," by Mr. F. T. Elworthy; "Dick of Devonshire," by the Rev. D. P. Alford, M.A.; "The Frondes or Frowdes of Devon," by the Rev. C. E. Hoopell, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L.; "Ellis Veryard," by Mrs. Francis B. Troup (read by the secretary); and "A Few Sheaves of Devon Bibliography, Sheaf III.," by the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' AND ARCHAEOLOGISTS' FIELD CLUB.—This society has been busy during the last month and commencement of this. On July 13 a visit was paid to Silchester, accompanied, unfortunately, with unfavourable weather, but this did not prevent the excursionists from enjoying the trip as well as could be expected under the circumstances; and, the afternoon turning out fine, a fairly good estimate was formed of the extent of the workings which have been carried out, and the valuable discoveries which have here been made under the supervision of the Society of Antiquaries, and the indefatigable secretary, Mr. St. John Hope. On August 8 a small party of the club met at Leamington, and proceeded (under the direction of Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., hon. secretary) in a conveyance to visit a number of churches in the immediate neighbourhood—Radford Semele, Offchurch, Hunningham, Wappenbury, Weston under Wetherley, Cubbington, and Lillington—in all of which interesting features were noticeable, especially at Wappenbury, where there are extensive earthworks (Roman), within which the church (recently restored) is situated.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

EXCAVATIONS IN BOKERLY AND WANSDYKE, Dorset and Wilts, 1888-1891. By Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. Vol. III. Privately printed. 4to., pp. xvi., 308. Seventy-three full-page plates.

The third volume of General Pitt-Rivers' monumental work is of still greater interest than its prede-

cessors on account of the wider range of the matter contained in it; but the two earlier volumes were a necessary preparation for the present issue. The evidence on which the date of Wansdyke has been determined is chiefly from the extraordinary care with which every object found in the two Romano-British villages was preserved and chronicled. If it had not been for this some of the relics found in the sections cut through the Wansdyke could not have been pronounced with certainty as pertaining to the Roman period. The great interest involved in this volume—at all events for all archaeologists—can be best realized by the following quotation from the preface:

"The two dykes which form the subject of this volume cover a great extent of country. The Wansdyke, running from near the Bristol Channel, by Bath, to beyond Savernake Forest, and then turning in the direction of Andover, is equal in length to the great border entrenchment between Newcastle and Carlisle—viz., about sixty miles. The other dyke, called Bokerly, is about four miles in length, and the two together, though not continuous works, defend the whole south-west promontory of England, including Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devonshire, Cornwall, and part of Hants, from an attack from the north and east. Unlike Silchester, Wroxeter, Sorbiodunum, and other ancient towns, the Wansdyke is a continuous and not an isolated work, and defends a great extent of territory. The determination of its date consequently supplies evidence of some great war, in which the whole of the south-western portion of the country was arrayed against the rest of Britain. It refers to some missing page in the history of the country, and is on that account of paramount importance. Although it is not certain that the whole of the Wansdyke was erected at one time—and it is of very different magnitude in different places—the fact of its being in one continuous line is very much in favour of its having been one work of defence. In point of relief both the Wiltshire dykes are equal to or exceed that of the Border Wall and the Firth Wall, and though not equal to the Limes Germanicus or Pfahlgraben in extent, they far exceed it in height, and are, therefore, more likely to have been intended for actual defence than merely for border boundaries. Like all four, the Wansdyke is strengthened at intervals by forts along its line, and has a very great resemblance to the other entrenchments in its general arrangement, differing from them only in this, that whereas the German and North British entrenchments are known to have been erected by the Romans, the origin of the Wiltshire entrenchments has until now been wrapped in mystery. They have occupied the attention of every antiquary who has written upon this part of Britain since the time of Aubrey and Stukeley. Numerous conjectures have been put forward to account for them, the most generally received opinion (and that favoured by Stukeley and Dr. Guest) being that they were pre-Roman and Belgic. But no attempt has been made to put opinions to the test by the only means capable of affording actual proof—viz., by rampart digging.

"The result of my excavations has been to narrow the field of inquiry very considerably. Within the limits clearly defined in the present volume the date

of both works has been fixed upon unassailable evidence. Both works at the places where I excavated them are Roman or post-Roman. The Belgic theory has been completely overturned, and although the question of a Romano-British or Saxon origin is still open for future inquiry, some probabilities only pointing towards the former hypothesis, no reasonable man can ever again assert that either of these dykes at the spots where I examined them are pre-Roman, or that the Bokerly Dyke was erected previously to the time of the Emperor Honorius—that is to say, previously to the time when the Roman legions evacuated Britain."

General Pitt-Rivers in no way exaggerates the importance of the work he has undertaken when he compares it with the examination of the German Pfahlgraben now being carried on by the Government of that country, and he does the *Antiquary* the honour to quote at length from the account that we were able to give of the preliminaries of that work in April, 1891. Much as we may desire that the English government was as alive to the importance of archaeological research as is the Empire of Germany or the Republic of France, it is immensely to our credit as a nation that now and again capable landowners, such as General Pitt-Rivers, should be found who are ready to give their abilities, their time, and their money to exhaustive research. We desire to express our particular thanks to the painstaking author for our own copy of the third volume of this grand work, and can assure him that it is much appreciated. The General expresses a hope that it may be useful to those engaged in like undertakings. We can assure him that the two previous volumes that were entrusted to the *Antiquary* have been of the greatest service to more than one engaged in following out on a very modest scale his own scientific and precise manner of exploration. The observations on the human remains in this volume are from the pen of Mr. J. G. Garoon, M.D. A pleasant photographic portrait of General Pitt-Rivers forms an appropriate frontispiece.



LANCASTER AND YORK: A CENTURY OF ENGLISH HISTORY (A.D. 1399-1485). By Sir James H. Ramsay of Banff, Bart., M.A., barrister-at-law, late student of Christ Church. In two vols., 8vo., pp. xlii., 498, and xxxiii., 560, with maps, pedigrees, and illustrations. Clarendon Press. Price 36s.

Seldom has the history of the rival Houses of Lancaster and York been treated so conscientiously, so accurately, and at once so successfully, as by the present author. The long list of authorities consulted gives ample evidence of the trustworthy and authentic nature of the author's material, while it should at once be said that sins of omission are few. The imputation of plagiarism has been so scrupulously avoided as to render the constant recurrence of marks of reference and inverted commas almost an eyesore. Few writers have been so happy in grasping the real importance of an event or a situation, and of bringing it out in bold relief and in due proportion to the attendant circumstances. To take an example, Sir James Ramsay makes it thoroughly clear that to the

historian the importance of the earlier portion of Henry IV.'s reign lay not so much in the dangers which menaced his throne and the prospect of another downfall of the monarch, as in the concessions his financial difficulties enabled the Commons to force out of the King, and in the strenuous attempts of the Church to suppress the spread of Lollard doctrines. By his comparative silence on the question of the security of Henry's crown, Sir James Ramsay indirectly shows his evident appreciation of the fact, so abundantly proved in modern history, that the real danger which threatens the successful party after a revolution, lies not so much in the present as in the near future, when disappointed hopes and unfulfilled pledges begin in the natural order of things to bring about a reaction. Thus Henry's position was never so precarious as in the sixth year of his reign, when he was threatened simultaneously by Owen Glendower in the West, by risings of Northumberland and others in the North, and by intrigues among the Earl of March's partisans nearer home.

In testing the authenticity of a tradition, in confirming or refuting previous historians, Sir James Ramsay gives his decision with a clearness and impartiality which recalls the careful and lucid judgment of Hallam. Thus, while he accepts the view that Richard died by starvation and not by actual violence, he refuses, unlike the majority of latter-day historians, to discredit the tale which furnishes so favourite a theme and so apt a moral in children's histories, of the grave and dignified Gascoigne committing the turbulent Prince Harry to prison. The Prince of Wales, indeed, according to Sir James Ramsay's showing, not only indulged in wanton rioting, extraordinary even in youth, but offered a political opposition to his father's policy almost as systematic as that of the sons of Henry II. to their father. The charge of "Punica Fides," generally brought against Henry for his detention of Prince James of Scotland, is emphatically refuted. To have let James go would have been "a wanton sacrifice of national interests." Sir James Ramsay's estimate of Warwick the king-maker's singular talents seems to us particularly happy: "His talents were clearly political rather than military. He was an accomplished diplomatist and manager of men, one who could touch the notes of popular feeling with the ease of an accomplished performer. He could be sanguinary without sacrificing popularity. . . . He ruled England with undoubted success as long as Edward allowed him to do so." Equally good is the detailed description of the character of Richard III.

Sir James Ramsay is a historian who fully comprehends the value of letting figures occasionally speak for themselves. Peculiarly instructive is the list of archers voted by Parliament in 1454 (*vide* p. 174, vol. ii.). The statistics lead to the conclusion that in the fifteenth century the eastern counties—in particular Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex—were the most thickly populated, while the great northern shires of Lancaster and York were comparatively sparsely inhabited. In short, a better history in points of military, financial, and constitutional interest has seldom been compiled. The accounts of the battles are at once closely correct and dramatic, while the numerous maps are hardly

to be surpassed for accuracy and clearness. The financial summaries, again, which occur at the close of every reign are deserving of all praise, and have evidently been compiled in a most conscientious and thorough manner.

The defects of this work are few, but for all that are grievous. In the first place there is scarcely any mention made, beyond an occasional passing reference, to the literature of the epoch, while there is no attempt to bring home to the reader the social conditions of the various classes. A minor fault, but one which occasions great inconvenience to the reader, is the total omission of an index.



LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST CHURCH AND PARISH IN THE CITY OF CHESTER. By Rev. S. Cooper Scott, M.A., Vicar. *Phillipson and Golder*, Chester. 8vo., pp. x., 304. Numerous illustrations. No price stated.

This book has gradually grown from the interest taken in an interesting church by its hard-working incumbent, and though it suffers somewhat from following the lines of the popular lectures of which it is a reproduction, it is a volume worthy of the church, sure to be highly prized by many a parishioner and citizen of Chester, and of genuine worth to the general ecclesiologist. Though the plan of the book is not a good one, and it is in places scrappy and ill-digested, the very fact of its unusual and haphazard arrangement gives a piquancy and freshness to the pages of which the more usual form would probably have been bereft. The "Early British" crosses of this church, a singularly bad name, are described and illustrated in the first lecture, and the general history of the collegiate church given with much accuracy. But the chapter might have been materially improved had a greater use been made of the Lichfield documents. It is not a little remarkable that no notice is taken of the great Dean Heywood, of Lichfield, who was at one time Dean of St. John's, Chester. The Churchwarden's Account Books are full of interest, and they are aptly quoted. The registers, too, contain much that is noteworthy, and some exceptional features. The burial registers from 1778 to 1813 contain the cause of death. These are some of the causes named, several of which are sufficiently remarkable:

"A long Decline, Consumption, Decay, Fever, Quinsey, Old Age, Pleurisy, Bilious Cholic, Jaundice, Gout in Stomach, not known, the Evil, Miliary Fever, a Waste, Smallpox, Brain Fever, Deprived of his limbs, Measles, Astmah, Inflamed leg, Gravel, Ague, Cancer (this cause appears very seldom), Dead Palsy, Melancholly (this was "an Invalid," *i.e.*, a retired soldier), Apoplexy, Inflammation in the Bowels, Teeth, Lunacy, Surfeit, Drowned, Mortification, Throat Fever, Convulsions, a Crush, Palsy, Sudden, Inward Weakness, Dyed on a journey, Chincough, Small Pox, Dropsy, Intemperance, Cold, Grief (this was a soldier), Spotted Fever, Lameness, Putrid Smallpox, Diabetis, Pain of the Stomach, Rupture, Stone, Hystericks, Rheumatism, Dumb Palsy, Tooth Fever, Dropsy in the head, a White swelling, Phthisich, a Violent Fever."

A most unhappy fate has pursued the fine fabric of

this important church. In 1470, not long after it had assumed its full proportions and grandeur of dimensions, the central tower fell and destroyed the east end or choir of the church. Just a century later, namely, in 1574, a terrible disaster again befell the church, for the rebuilt tower, again collapsed, and this time fell westward, ruining three bays of the nave. Once more was the tower rebuilt, but in 1880 several large stones fell from the top, and the architect, who was called in, ordered a specific examination. On April 14, 1881, Maundy Thursday, about five o'clock, the builder employed called on the churchwardens and warned them not to allow anyone to enter the church by the tower, as it was dangerous, and a notice was ordered to be printed to that effect. Here we let the vicar tell his own sad tale; it is a good sample of his incisive writing:

"These precautions were scarcely complete by ten o'clock at night, the notices had just come from the printers, and were lying damp upon the table at the Rectory. I was resting after the somewhat anxious evening's work, and preparation for the services of Good Friday, when I was aroused by a rumbling noise, which was succeeded by a terribly and indescribably long drawn-out crash, or rather rattle, as though a troop of horse artillery was galloping upon an iron road; this was mingled with a clash of bells, and when it had increased to a horrible and almost unbearable degree, it suddenly ceased, and was succeeded by perfect stillness. I rushed out into the lane, the air was full of dust, the sound which I had heard was caused by the great stones pouring in an avalanche upon the immense slates of the porch, which was crushed to pieces. The evening was fine, and in the dimness of the light a great chasm could be seen from the top to the bottom of the tower, two sides of it having slid down into the churchyard upon the porch, which was completely destroyed. The roof of the tower still remained, and the beam from which the cage had depended was hanging over the chasm. I could just see the ruins piled up to the very top of the inner door of the porch, but dared not go near for fear of a fresh fall. Anxious to ascertain whether the church was injured, I went back to the house for the key, and entered by the transept door. Having lit a candle, I went towards the west end of the church; the gas could not be lighted, for the main pipes were broken outside the church. I opened the west door and passed into the lobby, then I opened the door which led into the passage to the porch, and there I was confronted by a heap of stones and rubbish, the roof was destroyed, and the beautiful inner doorway of the porch was choked with ruins to the crown of the arch. The church itself had escaped injury; and the next day, when we found that no lives had been lost, and no one had been injured by the fall, our consternation was accompanied by a sense of relief and thankfulness. It was a terrible night; many times I awoke with a start as stones kept falling, and towards four o'clock a great crash told that the roof had followed the supporting walls and had fallen into the ruins."

We again repeat that this book is one of exceptional interest, notwithstanding faults of commission and omission, and the greatest of the latter of these sins is the absence of an index.

THE OLD HALLS, MANORS, AND FAMILIES OF DERBYSHIRE. By J. T. Vol. I. The High Peak Hundred. *Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Co.* 4to., pp. xvi., 286. Price 25s.

Taking the greatest interest in Derbyshire, and being ready cordially to welcome all that adds to the knowledge of a shire of most exceptional interest, when first this handsomely-bound book came to our hands we anticipated a treat. But having read it with much care, we feel compelled to state that, though a few facts and a few traditions are here brought together from somewhat unusual printed sources, it is a disappointing production. The full-page illustrations that accompany the notice of each hall are discreditable to the London firm whose imprint the book bears; the little view of the hall at the head of each plate is so uniformly wretched in its execution, that they can only be compared to chap-book cuts of the beginning of the century, whilst every scrap and grace of feeling is absent from the heraldry. As to the heraldry it has many faults, if it pretends in any way to be an accurate Derbyshire armoury. Numerous instances of this could be given, but the one chosen shall be personal. Whence does the author obtain the arms of Cox, of Derbyshire? they are certainly not in any way entitled to those given, and can he prove that they have any? We suppose he simply relies on the trashy heraldry and genealogy in Glover's directory of the county, who would find anyone arms and a pedigree for a five-pound note.

We have not the least idea who J. T. is, and we are the more fearless in mentioning the faults in this book, because he (or she) has the kindness frequently to acknowledge passages borrowed from our Derbyshire volumes in complimentary terms. In one section, that descriptive of Padley Hall, he quarrels with us as to the Fitzherbert genealogy; but as he relies on the old *Topographer*, and gives no evidence that he has consulted a single MS. pedigree, whereas all known ones have been inspected by us, we do not think him a foeman worthy of our steel. His chapter on Padley alone has at least nine blunders, one of the most amusing of which is that he evidently imagines that Challoner, the Roman Catholic martyr-ologist, was living in the days of Elizabeth! He coolly tells us that Challoner himself "saw these men meet their doom"! This comes of quoting at second hand, which is obviously done in many places throughout the book. Under Whetton Hall he quotes us as saying that the descent of the Manor of Tideswell yet remains to be written, and then goes on maudling about it. If J. T. would only spend a few weeks in the Public Record Office, and could read the documents, he could easily unravel the descent; but instead of that he gives titles of rolls which it is plain he has never seen, or if he has, does not in the least realize what they are about. It is not everyone that has the time, leisure, or ability to consult original records, or money to pay to agents to do it for them. Many writers who have not these powers or these means produce most readable books, and do good service to local literature; but our patience somewhat evaporates when we deal with those who flaunt their would-be learning in laboured prefaces, and up and down the pages they write, calmly in trite sentences, sitting in critical judgment or patronising approval on



those without whose toils they could barely have spun a page.

True ecclesiologists and antiquaries will find much to amuse them in these pages. The statement about the "squint" of Haddon chapel on p. 7 is one of the funniest we have read; and imagine the feelings of men like Mr. J. Romilly Allen or Professor Browne when they read on p. 72: "We cannot help thinking, therefore, that those venerable stone emblems of Christianity in the churchyards of Bakewell and Eyam may have been the boundary mark of portions of the old forest, while yet the Christianity of our forefathers had a dash of Druidism about it, denoting spots that were sacred to their worship."

J. CHARLES COX.



CYNEWULF'S CHRIST: an Eighth-Century English Epic. Edited by Israel Gollanez, M.A. *David Nutt*. Demy 8vo., pp. xxiii., 216.

When Leofric, the first Bishop of Exeter, the friend and favourite of Edward the Confessor, ascended the episcopal throne of the ancient minster in 1051, its revenues were scattered, and all its furniture and appointments were in a pitiable condition. During the twenty years of his rule Leofric devoted all his energies and wealth, with singular success, to the restoration of the minster's former fortunes. When he entered on the see the library contained but five poor service books; when he died in 1071 it numbered no less than sixty volumes. The gem of this library consisted of "a great English book on all sorts of subjects wrought in verse," as the item in the Anglo-Saxon catalogue may be rendered. Most fortunately this volume is yet extant, and the cathedral church of Exeter still shelters "this most glorious relic of pre-Conquest literature." The "Exeter book" may well claim to be the noblest product of early Teutonic genius. The remarkable religious epic with which the "Exeter book" opens is the oldest known Christiad. Mr. Gollanez, who has in preparation an edition of the whole of the Exeter manuscript for the Early English Text Society, most happily decided to issue the text of the Christiad in a separate volume, with its text carefully annotated and translated into modern English. The "Exeter book" was written in the tenth or early in the eleventh century, but the bulk of its contents is earlier by at least two centuries. The dialect is West Saxon, or, as it is usually termed, Anglo-Saxon; but a minute philological study proves that the "Christ" as well as other parts of the volume are Saxon versions of still older Anglian or Northumbrian originals, so that critics are as one in assigning the date of this poem to the second half of the eighth century. Strangely interwoven Runes (on which Mr. Gallanez gives a full excursus) prove the poet's name to have been Cynewulf.



TWELVE FACSIMILES OF OLD ENGLISH MANUSCRIPTS, with transcriptions and an introduction by Rev. Professor Skeat. *Clarendon Press*, Oxford. 4to. Price 7s. 6d.

The twelve plates are: (1) King Alfred's Translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care, MS. Hatton 20;

(2) The Anglo-Saxon Version of Exodus, in alliterative verse, MS. Junius 11; (3) The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Peterborough Manuscript, MS. Land. 636; (4) The Ormulum, MS. Junius 1; (5) Old Kentish Sermons, MS. Land. 471; (6) A Moral Ode, MS., 1 Arch. 1. 29, in Jesus Coll., Oxford; (7) Havelok the Dane, MS. Land., Misc. 108; (8) Wycliffe's Bible, MS. Donce 370; (9) Piers the Plowman, MS. Land., Misc. 581; (10) Chaucer's Legend of Good Women, MS. Fairfax 16; (11) The Wars of Alexander, MS. Ashmole 44; and (12) Chaucer's Balade to Rosemounde, MS. Rawlinson Poet. 163. Under the editorship of Professor Skeat, who is *facile princeps* in his complete mastery of English tongue origins, it is superfluous to say that this book has a peculiar and special value. Its object is explained in the opening paragraph of the introduction:

"The series of facsimiles included in the present volume is designed to put the student of Old English in a better position for understanding the subject. No text can be thoroughly understood without some knowledge of paleography, because it is often desirable to test an editor's faithfulness and competency. In no other way can we tell whether, in a difficult passage, a proposed conjectural emendation is entitled to consideration. There are many small points of scholarship that can only be acquired by a study of the original MSS. themselves; and, for those who have not the opportunity for such study, the best substitute is to become familiar with the old forms of writing by the help of such facsimiles as are there collected."



THE SEPULCHRAL SLABS, GRAVE-COVERS, HEADSTONE CROSSES, AND SEMI-EFFIGIAL MONUMENTS OF THE MIDDLE AGES, NOW REMAINING IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM. By Charles Clement Hodges, architect, Hexham. Privately printed for the author. Two parts, each of 20 plates. Price of each part 5s. 6d.

Though nearly eight years have gone by since these two parts of what promised to be a thorough and most valuable undertaking were issued, we hope it is not too late to draw the serious attention of archaeologists and ecclesiologists to the proposal and to the very able way in which the work began. It is anything but creditable to the antiquaries of the north of England, and generally throughout the country, that so little support was given to this undertaking that Mr. Hodges felt bound to suspend it. The plates are of great value, for they are carefully drawn and carefully reproduced in a way that no one but an enthusiast and an expert could have accomplished for the money. The following extract from Mr. Hodge's "advertisement" explains his design: "It is to illustrate in a complete manner these interesting sepulchral memorials of a bygone age that the publication of these volumes has been undertaken, and I trust they will meet with the approval of the archaeological world. At present I confine myself to the humbler class of monuments, the sepulchral slabs, grave-covers, etc.; but I hope in time to illustrate, in a worthy manner and on a large scale, the sculptured monumental effigies and brasses in Northumberland

and Durham. Such a work would, however, be a serious undertaking, and necessarily costly; I have, therefore, in the meantime, decided to publish a series of plates illustrating the whole of the sepulchral slabs, etc.; in the same area, and in the letter-press accompanying them, to make mention of the effigies, brasses, churchyard crosses, and other objects of peculiar interest in or about the churches I may visit."

We shall indeed be glad if this notice arouses renewed attention to the project, so as to enable the author to pursue it to its completion. The work was announced to consist of six parts. Since this work was begun Mr. Hodges has obtained the fame of having produced the best book of its kind of the century, namely, his account of Hexham Abbey.



BYGONE ESSEX. Edited by William Andrews, F.R.H.S. *W. Andrews and Co., Hull.* Demy 8vo., pp. 246. Price 7s. 6d.

This volume, as pleasant as its various predecessors in cover, paper, and typography, deals in a popular style with many of the important and interesting subjects connected with the past history of Essex. The volume opens with a necessarily sketchy but fairly good outline of "historic Essex." The tale of the nine square miles of primitive woodland called Epping Forest is well told by Mr. Jesse Queil. Mr. Lamplough gives an interesting account of the well-known early wooden church of Greensted; it is illustrated by a drawing of the building as it stood in 1748, taken from *Vetusta Monumenta*. The fort at Tilbury gives an excuse to the same writer to discourse on Queen Elizabeth and the Armada days. Mr. W. Winters contributes a learned disquisition on the diversities of opinion and statement with regard to the burial of Harold at Waltham. This is followed by a slight outline of the history of St. Osyth's Priory. Mr. J. W. Spurgeon writes three articles on Colchester, the best being that descriptive of the siege of Colchester by Fairfax in 1648, with a detailed account of the execution of Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle after the surrender of the town. Numismatology is represented by a good article on Essex tokens by Mr. T. Forster. The Rev. G. S. Tyack writes about the quaint Essex survival of "the Lawless Court or Court of Cock-crowing." It is held annually by torchlight at King's Hill, in the parish of Rochford, on the Wednesday morning following Michaelmas Day, before daybreak. The same writer, under the title of "An Essex Poet," gives an interesting paper on that Essex worthy, Francis Quarles. We confess to being somewhat tired of the Dunmow Flitch, but we suppose no book on Essex would be complete without it, and here is the story once again, well told and well illustrated. Mr. G. F. Beaumont has an original article on a "Deserted Primitive Village," wherein he ingeniously constructs an account of a long-lost early village community from the field-names of a now lone spot two miles from Coggeshall, between two great Roman ways. Mr. J. W. Odling contributes an account of a local Marian martyr, and finds a more appropriate subject in describing the once famous

Fairlop Fair. Mr. W. H. Thompson writes very brief accounts of two Essex worthies, Thomas Moser, author of *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, and John Ray, the naturalist, son of the blacksmith of Black Notley. The tale of Wanstead House, that existed in its magnificence of only a century, and was then pulled down that the stones might yield some satisfaction to the creditors, is told by Mr. J. T. Page, who also writes on old Bore Bridge. "Hopkins the Witchfinder" and "Historic Harwich" complete a good and entertaining volume.



COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO THE COUNTY OF DURHAM. With maps and plans. By J. R. Boyle, F.S.A. *Walter Scott, 24, Warwick Lane.* Crown 8vo. Pp. viii., 733. Price 7s. 6d.

Mr. W. W. Tomlinson's well-known guide to the county of Northumberland—a thoroughly valuable book—has now a fitting companion in a similar guide, published by the same firm, for the county of Durham. Mr. Boyle was chosen as its author, not merely from the fact that he knew the ground well and could write well, but also because he was an able historian and a reliable and painstaking antiquary. This book is not a mere compilation, culled from old county histories, modern handbooks and monographs, scattered papers and scraps of all sorts, used without judgment and knowledge, which form the material from which, and the manner in which, too many guide-books are made, but is full of original research, and forms a historical and topographical account of the district it embraces which, it is not too much to say, is superior to anything that has been done before. Mr. Boyle tells us in his preface that he has made free use of the labours of those who have gone before him as well as of his contemporaries in the same field. He had, in the works of Surtees, Hutchinson, and others, a mine of information from which to draw some of his material; he also acknowledges help from living topographers, such as Greenwell, Longstaffe, and Hodges. Notwithstanding these aids he had a large amount of thoroughly original work to do and some entirely new ground to traverse, and we find long and valuable accounts of the churches of Hartlepool, Gainford, Chester-le-Street, and Houghton-le-Spring, and the castles of Durham, Lumley, Brancepeth, and Wilton written for the first time with any attempt at fulness and accuracy.

The county of Durham comes half-way down in the list of magnitudes of the English counties, but it ranks seventh in the ratio of population. This disproportion is entirely the result of modern increase, and is due to the development of the coal trade and the prosperity of the great manufacturing centres of South Shields, Sunderland, Hartlepool, and Stockton. Density of population and great commercial prosperity are, to some extent, the enemies of both natural beauty and of archaeological monuments, and those who seek either in their journey for pleasure and sight-seeing are not prone to choose Durham as their hunting-ground. It may be news to some that the county, as a county, offers very unusual attractions to

the tourist, whatever his bent may be. Many portions of it are of singular beauty, and Durham may be said to hold its own with any county in England in the matter of romantic scenery and historical associations. The three great river-valleys of the Derwent, the Tees, and the Wear, present as varied pictures of wooded banks, clear running waters, rocky bends, and broad sandy shallows, as many better known streams, the more favourite resorts of numerous artists. The denes and gills, of which Castle Eden Dene is the queen, afford woodland scenery of the greatest natural beauty, and a flora and fauna which may be said to be unrivalled in the north of England.

The antiquities of the county are of the very highest interest, both from a historical and architectural point of view. The great cathedral church of Durham is a building which, some architectural critics say, has no peer amongst the mediæval remains in this country, and, whatever differences there may be as to the merits of the building, all agree that its site has no parallel in Britain. The castle, the fellow occupant of the grand plateau, has also no exact equal among English castles, and certainly none amongst the remaining mediæval episcopal residences, for this one was also the official residence of the mighty prince-bishops of Durham, a long line of whom ruled the palatinate from this central stronghold.

The county contains a number of remarkably fine churches, those at Hartlepool and Darlington being the chief. These contrast singularly with town churches in Yorkshire and the Midlands in their severity of style and early date. Many of the parish churches are of peculiar interest, though some are of very small size. The ecclesiologist traveller going over the county for the first time will be struck with the plainness and, at the same time, the antiquity of almost all the churches. The great building age of the twelfth century was, in Durham, the most prolific of any, and of later work there is little; Decorated and Perpendicular being singularly rare, instead of being nearly everywhere present as in many parts of the country; in fact, nowhere do we see the familiar ornate "Perpendicular" clerestory and pinnacles; The only church in the county so adorned was St. Oswald's, Durham, as Surtees describes it; but the so-called "restorer" has altered all that now, and the parapet outline is gaunt and bare.

Durham contains a large number of castles of varying importance. These are not mere border strongholds, such as are found in such abundance on the confines of Scotland and the Welsh marches, but grand residential edifices of great barons—Raby, Brancepeth, Lumley, Barnard, and Hylton being the chief. But there are many others of much interest, such as Wilton and Walworth, that are but little known. Mr. Boyle gives long and careful accounts of all these drawn from personal surveys, and such surveys as only an accomplished antiquary with abundant stores of local history at his command can produce.

The remains of monastic houses are very few. St. Cuthbert's fame brought power and wealth to the great Benedictine house of Durham, and, as might be

expected, there was a jealousy that prevented other houses rising. Neither the Cistercians, Carthusians, nor Austin canons had a house in the county. Durham had cells at Finchdale, Jarrow, and Monkwearmouth, and there were Benedictine nunneries at Hartlepool and Neasham. The secular canons were founded at Darlington by Bishop Pudsey, and the great Anthony Bek established them also at Lancaster.

Mr. Boyle gives us a good introductory chapter, in which he deals with the early history of the county, its geology, botany, and zoology. He also describes the scanty prehistoric remains—those of the Roman and pre-Conquest periods—and briefly describes the palatine rights of the bishops, who were at once bishops of a great see and princes palatine ruling over the palatinate (or bishopric, as it was more usually styled). The folklore of the county, its legends and superstitions, and its modern history and recent development, are also dealt with.

Turning to the descriptive portion of the book, we find nearly half its bulk occupied with an account of the city of Durham, more particularly the cathedral and castle. These accounts are of the greatest value and are replete with information, a good deal of which is original; but other writers have been laid under contribution, quotations from them being always acknowledged. It is, however, somewhat to be regretted that so much of the volume is taken up by lengthy quotations from the *Rites of Durham*, a by no means scarce book, and well known to all ecclesiologists. It was hardly to be expected that a minute account of every place would be given, but some of interest are merely touched upon. We note that the highly-interesting and picturesque ruin at Muggleswick is merely mentioned, while others of less importance are described at great length. We also miss the very useful lists of churches, castles, camps, etc., which are found in Tomlinson's *Guide to Northumberland*.

The illustrations consist of a map of the county and another of the environs of Durham, the latter reduced from the six-inch Ordnance map. There are also plans of Durham Cathedral and Finchale Abbey, and of the castles of Durham, Brancepeth, Barnard, and Raby.

The type has been re-imposed, and a large-paper edition of 250 numbered copies, printed in medium 8vo., with a different title-page, and under the title of *The County of Durham: Its Castles, Churches, and Manor-Houses*. This edition is carefully printed on rough laid paper, and bound in buckram, price 21s. It contains an appendix of thirty-six pages, being a valuable essay on the place-names of the county, with a glossary.

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NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully

stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature

that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.



We much regret that, through a printer's error, the block illustrating an inscription on the wall of Shelton Church, Notts, in the July number (vol. xxvi, p. 15), was reversed, thereby rendering the inscription absolutely illegible. It is, therefore, now repeated right way up. The Rev. S. Barber will be grateful for any solution.

שׁוֹרֵה הַחֹמֹת הַבְּרִיזָה  
 הַחֹמֹת הַבְּרִיזָה הַשְּׂמֹנֶה  
 שׁוֹרֵה הַחֹמֹת הַבְּרִיזָה